

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1702.—VOL. LX.

SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1872.

PRICE FIVEPENCE
BY POST, 6½D.



THE SPEAKER'S LEVEE: ARRIVALS.

THE RIGHT HON. JOHN BRIGHT.

Mr. Bright's reappearance in the House of Commons has been hailed with pleasure by men of all parties. As yet, it is true, the return of the right hon. gentleman to his old seat has been but nominal. He has not ventured to prolong his attendance beyond a few minutes, much less to take any part in the discussions of the House. Considerable caution is required in resuming his public duties, and it is quite possible that during the continuance of the present Session he will not take that conspicuous part in the conduct of Parliamentary business which he was accustomed to do before his illness. Still, the mere sight of his face in the assembly in which he has achieved so splendid a reputation has proved, by the general and unwonted gratification it occasioned, how large a place he filled in the esteem and affection of the popular branch of the Legislature. We are sure we do but utter the feeling common to the great majority of our countrymen in expressing our earnest hope that the right hon. gentleman's restoration to health may be so far confirmed as to admit of his once more using the great powers with which he is endowed in the political service of the country.

The position which Mr. Bright holds in the House of Commons is one which does high credit to the House and singular honour to himself. As Sir Robert Peel said of Lord Palmerston, so it might be said with truth of the right hon. member for Birmingham by any member of the House, "We are all proud of him." His enforced absence through the last two Sessions has been looked upon as a public calamity. What are those features of his political career which may be held to account for this general state of feeling? He has been the greater part of his life a keen partisan. He has advocated, "in season and out of season," doctrines which, until they were adopted by the Legislature, were thought to be not only unsound but dangerous. He has never wrapped up his exposition or enforcement of them in terms calculated to conceal the importance of their bearing. Occasionally he has been a little too rough, and, as we have deemed, inconsiderate, in handling honest prejudices and in tearing to pieces weak arguments. The time has been when his very name excited hostility in the minds of those who disliked his policy. All this, however, has so far passed away that there is now, probably, no Parliamentary chief whose counsels would have greater weight than his in the House of Commons. His reputation and influence have ceased to be the exclusive heritage of the party with which he has been commonly associated. We do not pretend, indeed, that his opinions on yet unsettled questions before the House will necessarily command the assent of both sides; but we do say that either side would regard it as an advantage to have his voice and vote in favour of any conclusion in which it is interested.

This result has gradually grown out of several causes. There is, first of all, a profound belief in the sincerity of Mr. Bright's political character. He has never compromised his principles for the sake of either his Parliamentary or his popular fame. He has invariably displayed what our French neighbours call "the courage of his convictions." His fidelity to them has never been affected by his prospect of being in a minority or in a majority. He has often braved the resentment of a formidable opposition, even when Parliamentary excitement has run highest against the course he has pursued. He has boldly stood front to front with the multitude when their passions have, in his judgment, been hurrying them into error. His indomitable courage in defence of his opinions has won the respect of the British people.

To this may be added the marvellous strength and purity of his eloquence. He is confessedly the first orator of his day. Perhaps, no man has surpassed him in the power of translating his thoughts and sentiments into vigorous English. His style of speech is direct, compact, energetic, glowing. It is free from all affectation, and it subordinates all ornamentation to the purpose which he has in view. Sometimes sarcastic even to a fault, clear in the arrangement of his topics, cogent in reasoning, not unfrequently singularly persuasive in his appeals, he touches by turns the strongest emotions of his hearers, and compels them, if not to surrender to him their own convictions, at any rate to yield him the tribute of their admiration.

To Mr. Bright has been accorded the rare good fortune of living to see nearly the whole of his political programme transferred to the Statute-book of the realm. His efforts for the repeal of the corn laws, for the abolition of the navigation laws, for the establishment and development of free trade, for the promotion of a cheap press, for reform in India, and for a conciliatory government of Ireland, and his earnest and consistent advocacy of household suffrage as the basis of Parliamentary representation, have been crowned, if not with complete success in all instances, yet by a large measure of it. He has a right to say that he has done the work which he purposed in his own mind when he started on his political career. The country has, to a large extent, adopted the views upon which he has been wont to insist. He has done as much as, perhaps more than, any living statesman to mould the current domestic history of the United Kingdom. Of course, a review of the past is calculated to satisfy the aspirations of his own mind, and to give calmness and mellowness to his judgment in regard to the future. We say nothing here as to the soundness or unsoundness of Mr. Bright's political principles. Speaking generally, however, we cannot but

admit that they have become the political principles of the nation. Nor is it to be forgotten that he has—to adopt his own language—moved from the first "on the old lines of the Constitution." He has almost invariably set aside new-fangled theories as unpractical and as unsuited to the genius of the British people. His defence of the Queen, when rudely attacked in a popular assembly, was as loyal as it was touching. In all great matters he has manifested a truly English spirit; and, no doubt, in the estimation of some who cheered him on in the advocacy of reforms now accomplished, he is regarded as a statesman with whose real conservatism of feeling they do not sympathise.

What will be Mr. Bright's future course in regard to the political affairs of the country we dare hardly venture to anticipate. The probability seems to be that it will differ, not so much in direction as in force and rapidity of action, from that in which he has won his world-wide renown. He is better fitted by his long and arduous experience to assume the position of an arbiter than to re-enter the arena of strife as a partisan. He is now somewhat advanced in years. His life has been one of exhausting labour. He has been twice laid aside by serious illness. All these things will naturally incline him to moderate, rather than to identify himself with, the political passions of the hour. He may yet be of signal service to his country, and, we believe, may fill a position of public usefulness which will enhance rather than diminish the reputation he has already achieved.

THE SPEAKER'S LEVEE.

The dignity of that right honourable gentleman who officially presides over the assembled representatives of the Commons of this realm is second to none, below the peerage, and he is entitled to maintain it with a certain degree of ceremonious formality which befits the character of one holding such an important political and social position. His levées, which take place on several days in the Session of Parliament, are attended with as much solemnity and strictness of etiquette as those held by Royalty at St. James's Palace. The Speaker's residence, which is situated in the Palace of Westminster, on the south side of the Speaker's Court, entered from New Palace-yard, contains a suite of very handsome state rooms, for use at these grand receptions of the members of the House of Commons and other privileged visitors. The windows of the corridors are painted with the names and armorial bearings of all the Speakers, from the reign of Edward I. to the present year of Queen Victoria, and many of their portraits adorn the walls of the state rooms. The gentlemen who come to the Speaker's levée usually wear the Court dress, or some proper uniform of their military or official rank. Our illustration shows the scene at the foot of the principal staircase at the hour of their arrival upon one of these occasions.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, April 18.

When Alexander Dumas died at Puy, on Dec. 5, 1870, France was overrun by the invader, her attention was fixed upon the struggle, and, like his illustrious confrère, Prosper Mérimée, he passed unheeded from the scene. While so many were falling on the battle-field, the prince of romancists, the illustrious author of "Monte Cristo" and "The Three Musketeers," expired without a struggle, without pain, surrounded by his children and his dearest friends. Some time before his death he had begged that he might be buried in the little cemetery of Villers-Coterets in the department of the Seine Inférieure, near which he first saw the light, on July 24, 1802. The Prussian occupation delayed the accomplishment of his wishes for many months; but at length, on Tuesday last, in presence of a crowd of literary and dramatic celebrities, the mortal remains of the gifted romancist were laid beside those of his father and mother, in the family vault of Villers-Coterets.

Upon the conclusion of the religious ceremony, performed in the little parish church, so small that scarcely a tenth part of those present could find place in it, the body was transported to the cemetery, the strings of the pall being held by Baron Taylor, M. de Leuven, M. Dugué, M. Gonzalès, M. Charles Blanc, and M. Perrin. The coffin, which was preceded by some local musical society and the clergy, was followed by M. Alexander Dumas fils and his sister, Madame Petel, and all the more intimate friends of the deceased. Amongst the few ladies present were Countess Dash, the Countess de Noé, and Madame de Renneville; not a single one of the actresses who played in his many dramas assisting at his funeral. When the last prayers had been said and the coffin lowered into the vault, M. Ferdinand Dugué advanced, and, in the name of the Commission of Dramatic Authors, delivered an address in Dumas's honour. M. Emmanuel Gonzalès spoke next, on behalf of the Société des Gens de Lettres, and was followed by M. Emile Perrin, the representative of the Théâtre Français. M. Potier, an architect, of Villers-Coterets, and an ardent Radical, next pronounced some singularly inappropriate words over the remains of him who throughout his long career invariably held literature in higher esteem than politics; and the proceedings terminated with a few remarks from M. Alexander Dumas fils, explanatory of the delay which had taken place with respect to the funeral. "My father," said he, in conclusion, "desired to be buried here, where he had left many friendships and souvenirs; and it was these souvenirs and friendships which greeted me last night. It was then that I understood why my father desired to be buried here, and that I contracted a debt of gratitude which I shall bequeath to my children, as my father bequeathed his to me."

Passing from Villers-Coterets to Paris, the chief fact which we have to chronicle is the brilliancy of M. Thiers's receptions, which have continued during the past week. The first Presidential dinner was given to the magistrature, the most eminent judges and members of the Bar being present; the second was offered to the great bankers and manufacturers of France; while the *invités* of the third were selected from the diplomatic service and the army. The receptions which followed each of these entertainments were largely attended.

The *Constitutionnel* of this morning positively denies that complications exist between France and Germany.

A grand dinner was given at the Russian Embassy on Tuesday evening, at which M. Thiers, the Ministry, the

Governor of Paris, several French officers, and a few distinguished members of the Russian aristocracy were present. The subsequent reception was attended by all the foreign Ambassadors and the more noted members of the Parisian *grand monde*.

M. Dolbeau, the professor of surgery at the Ecole de Médecine, has resumed his lectures, and has met with a quiet and orderly reception from the students. The inquiry concerning M. Dolbeau's treatment of the wounded Communist, which provoked the recent disorders, has completely exonerated the professor from any of the charges brought against him.

The Park-lane murderess, Margaret Dixblancs, was arrested, a few days ago, in a charbonnier's shop at St. Denis. She was tracked through France by the English detectives, aided by two French *agents de sûreté*, and discovered at the moment when, having revealed her guilt to the charbonnier, that individual was deliberating about giving her into custody.

France has been horrified in its own turn by some frightful murders, which remind one of the sanguinary crimes of Dumollard and Troppmann. At the village of Tastons, near Bordeaux, an aged couple, Arnaud Mano and his wife, with their daughter, a young woman of thirty, and two female children of the latter, have been found murdered. The corpses of the first three were discovered in an adjoining orchard near a barn, while those of the two little children were found lying, with their brains beaten out, on a table in one of the rooms of the cottage. Two other little boys who were in an adjoining room escaped the general immolation. Suspicion has fallen upon their father, Jean Mano, a man of notoriously bad character, who is in custody charged with the crime.

Some of the papers announce that M. Thiers has commuted Rochefort's sentence of banishment to confinement in a sanatorium at Avignon, on the ground of ill-health; but the intelligence is not generally credited, for the sufficient reason that it is not considered M. Thiers has the power to grant the amelioration in question.

The trials of the Communists are progressing, and Fimbert, accused of pillage and incendiarism, has been condemned to death. A pétroleuse has also been sentenced to capital punishment, and two others go to the hulks for life.

Passports are no longer obligatory from next Saturday on foreigners landing at any of the Channel ports or entering France by the Franco-Belgian frontier.

The Duc de Broglie, Ambassador to England, has resigned.

ITALY.

The Pope gave audience, last Saturday, to 400 foreigners from various countries. Replying to their address, he successively blessed all the nations represented, recommending them to the prayers of Catholics. His Holiness praised the immense charity of France, and counselled certain French Catholics who have shown themselves too intolerant to use more gentleness. He also said:—"I bless poor Italy, who is not free. Is she not bound in chains by this contribution of blood that is asked from her by the service in the army? I pray for Germany, now subjugated and divided by an anti-Catholic and ambitious spirit, that she may remain firm and constant. Let us pray to the Almighty to give strength to the German Bishops, that they may uphold the rights of God, the Church, and society. Let us pray for the conversion of the fools who call themselves 'old,' because they reintroduce old errors. Let us pray for Austria, who stands much in need of our prayers. I bless the Catholics of Ireland, Poland, and Holland, and the Catholics of America."

The Pope gave audience, on Wednesday, to Count Tauffkirchen, the Bavarian Minister, and the French Chargé d'Affaires. The Pope received a farewell visit from the Comtesse d'Harcourt.

The Working Men's Congress was opened, at Rome, on Wednesday, under the presidency of Prince Teano; 150 societies were represented. The speakers abstained from all reference to politics, confining their remarks to matters affecting the interests of the working classes, and the necessity of calmly studying the problems connected therewith.

The discussion in the Senate on the financial bills has terminated.

SPAIN.

Official documents have been published in Madrid which represent that the Ministerial majority in the Parliament will be 115, without reckoning fifteen independent members.

The Carlist insurrection is, it is stated, nearly at an end; the only band of malcontents was in Catalonia, on the 15th; but, being closely pursued by the troops, they crossed over into Barcelona. Everywhere the rebellion is being crushed out, and on the French frontier soldiers are actively engaged in watching for fugitives.

BELGIUM.

In the Chamber of Representatives, on Wednesday, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question by M. Vlemieux, denied that any difference existed between that country and Italy. Certain points relative to representation in Rome were under discussion, but at present no information could be given to the Chamber.

GERMANY.

At Monday's sitting of the Reichstag the consular convention with the United States passed the third reading. During the discussion a deputy complained of the omission of protection to literary property. President Delbrück replied that he had intended to propose a separate treaty on that subject, but he found that it would have to be deferred till a reprint law had been passed in the United States.

A commercial and navigation treaty between Portugal and Germany has been sanctioned by the Reichstag.

The captured French guns are to be put to a more peaceful use than formerly. The Emperor is presenting them to various communities for church bells; some twenty churches in the Rhine province are thus endowed. The cathedral at Cologne receives 25 tons, and Frankfurt Cathedral 12 tons of gun-metal. This mass at Cologne is "to be cast into one bell, which will then be the largest and heaviest in Germany—the largest hitherto being that of St. Stephen's Cathedral, at Vienna, weighing 20 tons.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Hungarian Diet has been prorogued. The Emperor-King commented on the number of constitutional questions which had been settled without disagreement. He congratulated the Diet on its share in that work, and specified the principal judicial and administrative reforms it had effected. He announced also a much improved state of finance, and augured hopefully for the future.

AMERICA.

The majority of the House of Representatives Committee on Expenditure, which has been investigating the sale of arms to France, reports that no sales were made to known agents of either belligerent, and that no Government officials benefited by the sales.

A telegram, by Atlantic cable, states that Professor Woolsey, a high authority on international law, recommends that the claims for indirect damages should be withdrawn, on the ground that they are not justified by the terms of the

Washington Treaty. The *New York Herald* of Monday says that if it is shown that the American case is wrong it should be withdrawn, whatever sacrifice it might inflict upon the national pride. But Great Britain also claimed indirect damages. Moreover, when the British claim for payment of the Confederate bonds was presented to the board of assessors at Washington, America did not object to consider it, although feeling that the claim was both extraordinary and unjust. This British case was probably as offensive to America as the present American case to Great Britain. According to the Washington correspondence of several New York journals, it is reported that the Administration has decided to withdraw the claims for indirect damages.

There has been a large meeting in New York of Republicans who are opposed to the re-election of President Grant. Mr. Horace Greeley, Mr. Schurz, and Mr. Trumbull took part in the proceedings. A coalition between the Democrats and the Republicans hostile to President Grant is predicted.

The boilers of the steamer *Oceanus* exploded on Thursday week, on the Mississippi, above Cairo. The wreck afterwards took fire and was burnt. Out of one hundred persons on board sixty lost their lives. Many were burnt to death.

CANADA.

The fifth session of the Dominion Parliament was opened at Ottawa, on Thursday week, by the Governor-General, who in his speech said that the members were summoned later than usual, at the instance of the Imperial Government. He promised to lay before the House correspondence relating to the Washington Treaty, and invited their serious attention to this important subject. He expressed his gratification at the recovery of the Prince of Wales and the repulse of the Fenians at Manitoba, and also at the prosperity and the flourishing condition of the revenue. The Governor-General recommended a vigorous immigration policy, the enlargement of the canals, and the construction of the Pacific Railway. The remainder of the speech referred principally to domestic topics.

The Governor-General of Ottawa commanded last Monday to be observed throughout the Dominion as a day of thanksgiving for the recovery of the Prince of Wales.

INDIA.

At a Legislative Council held by the Viceroy at Government House, on Wednesday, the Income-tax Bill was passed. A long and scrutinising debate occurred. The cash balances were criticised, but Sir Henry Temple contended that they were not too high.

AUSTRALIA.

We have news from Melbourne to March 29. Western Australia has been visited by a severe cyclone. The Theatre Royal, Melbourne, has been destroyed by fire. Mr. Macculloch has sailed for England.

Brazil has had great rejoicing over the return of its Emperor and Empress. They were enthusiastically received at Pernambuco and Bahia; but the national welcome was being arranged for at Rio de Janeiro.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

On Monday the counter-cases in the Alabama arbitration were laid before the Geneva tribunal by the agents of the United States and Great Britain. The American memorandum is said to consist of only nine paragraphs, very concisely drawn up. It is accompanied by documentary evidence filling a quarto volume of 1227 pages.

The counter-case in the Alabama arbitration by the British Government has been issued from the Foreign Office. The case discusses at considerable length the claims put forth by the United States Government, and maintains that the estimates of losses, public and private, presented by that Government are "so loose and unsatisfactory, and so plainly excessive in amount, that they cannot be accepted, even as furnishing a *prima facie* basis of calculation." The consequences which would result to neutral Powers were the views to be sanctioned which the United States set up in their claims for indirect damages are considered as very serious. For the first time in history, the British Government believes, it has been urged that every act or omission, however insignificant, which can be regarded as a deviation from international law on the part of a neutral Government, is to be made the foundation for pecuniary demands such as those now brought forward against this country. Were this principle to be adopted, the only prudent course for neutrals would be to decline all intercourse whatever with belligerents, or, especially in the case of smaller States, to seek protection by an alliance with one of the Powers at war. The British Government is convinced, however, that the arbitrators will not give their sanction to these extreme views, which it is persuaded even the United States themselves would never accept as binding in practice.

Mr. Peter Reid, of the Stock Exchange, has made a further donation of £150 to the National Life-Boat Institution. He had already presented two boats, which have saved many lives.

The last subscription concert of the present series of the Oratorio Concerts is announced for Wednesday next, the 24th inst., when Mendelssohn's "St. Paul" is to be performed.

The directors of the Royal General Theatrical Fund have received a bequest from the executors of the late Miss Wilhelmina Hamilton, of Brighton.

Mr. B. L. Farjeon, the author of a story entitled "London's Heart," in the current number of *Tinsley's Magazine*, writes to answer a remark in our recent notice of that publication. The remark was, that "It ought to be known, for the credit of the Church of England, that the conduct imputed to the Rev. Mr. Creamwell in refusing to bury the Dissenter's baptised child, is utterly at variance with the law of his own communion." Mr. Farjeon says, in reply to this observation:—"In my story the incident turns only upon the refusal of the Rev. Mr. Creamwell to say prayers over the body. The father asks, 'Why do you refuse to perform the last rites over the body of my daughter?' And the minister replies, 'Her parents were members of the Wesleyan Methodist body, and the woman was not baptised in the Church of England; therefore I cannot say prayers over her.' Further on the father asks, 'How, then, is my daughter to be buried?' 'The woman must be buried in silence,' replies the Rev. Mr. Creamwell. This incident is strictly in accordance with fact. As in my story, a woman was buried in silence near Gravesend a very short time ago, and a paragraph from a London morning paper, which I have before me now, states that 'the Rector refused to perform any service over the deceased, as she had not been baptised in the Church of England, her parents being members of the Wesleyan Methodist body. . . . The body was then buried in silence.' I should not have dared to invent so serious an incident. I claim for my story, 'London's Heart,' that its most important features are founded upon fact."

THE RIGHT HON. JOHN BRIGHT, M.P.

The return of Mr. Bright to the occupation of his seat in the House of Commons, from which the state of his health has long compelled him to be absent, is a fitting occasion for us to publish a newly-engraved Portrait of this eminent Liberal statesman. It will not, however, be necessary in this place to record more than a few dates of his public career, the characteristic features of which are sufficiently well known to every reader. Mr. John Bright was born, at Greenbank, Rochdale, Nov. 16, 1811, being the son of Mr. Jacob Bright, cotton-spinner, a Coventry man, and a Quaker. He was educated at a private school in Yorkshire, but entered his father's business while yet a boy. In 1838, when the Anti-Corn-Law League was formed at Manchester, he joined Mr. Cobden in its work; and came to London, in 1841, as a delegate from Rochdale, to urge its cause upon the Government and Parliament. He accompanied Mr. Cobden in several tours through England and Scotland for the advocacy of free trade. In 1843 Mr. Bright was elected M.P. for Durham, Mr. Cobden being already M.P. for Stockport. After the repeal of the Corn Laws, in 1846, Mr. Bright employed his eloquence in denouncing war and military expenditure, demanding a reform of Parliament, and condemning the laws of succession to landed property, especially the law of entail. He also bestowed some attention on the government of India; on the old grievances of Ireland, which he exposed in his speech of March 14, 1868, upon Mr. Maguire's motion; on the Game Laws, the policy of this country towards America and Russia, and other questions of urgent interest at the time. He retained his seat for Durham till 1847, when he was returned for Manchester at the general election. He lost his seat for Manchester in 1857, when Lord Palmerston appealed to the country against the vote of censure for the war with China; but Mr. Bright was, in the same year, elected for Birmingham, which constituency he has since represented. His brother, Mr. Jacob Bright, is one of the members for Manchester at this time. When Mr. Gladstone's Ministry was formed, in November, 1868, Mr. John Bright accepted a seat in the Cabinet with the office of President of the Board of Trade. He was unable, however, to attend to public business after his serious illness in 1870, and he therefore resigned office last year. The electors of Birmingham would not consent to his resigning the seat they had given him in the House of Commons. Mr. Bright has been twice married. His present wife is sister to Mr. E. A. Leatham, M.P. for Huddersfield. He is a partner with his brothers in their manufacturing business at Rochdale and Manchester.

The Portrait we have engraved is from a photograph by Mr. H. J. Whitlock, of Birmingham.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

After all the second and third rate meetings which have taken place lately, it is quite a relief to turn to Newmarket, where, if some of the races were virtually walks-over, we were at any rate favoured with a view of some of the best performers of last season. The Craven Stakes was the opening event of Tuesday, and in it Sterling made his first appearance as a four-year-old. His opponents were too moderate to allow us to attach any importance to his victory; but the grand style in which he galloped over the R. M., nearly pulling Chaloner out of the saddle, proved that he had not lost any of his brilliant form of last season. The Fourteenth Sale Stakes came next, and witnessed the reappearance of Fordham in the saddle. He had no trouble in securing a clever victory on Winslow, who is supposed to possess an outside chance for the Derby, but does not appear to have done well during the winter, and did not secure any new friends. Chopette, with only a pair of selling platers to beat, scored his first victory of the season for Baron Rothschild, and then came the Newmarket Biennial. The scratching of the undefeated Queen's Messenger had deprived this race of much of its interest; still the meeting of Laburnum and Almoner produced much excitement, though the ease with which the former defeated the half-brother to Vauban in the Middle Park Plate, and the report that he had won a great trial with Hannah, caused him to start a strong favourite. Immediately the flag fell Ruffe went to the front and made the running at his best pace to serve Almoner, which caused the race to be one of the fastest ever run over the R.M. Laburnum lay second, and, on commencing the ascent for home, took a lead of nearly a length, and appeared to have the race in hand. In a few strides more, however, he died away to nothing, and Almoner and Xanthus headed him, a magnificent struggle between the three terminating in the victory of the Duke of Beaufort's colt by a head, Xanthus finishing a neck in front of Laburnum. This result, of course, made a complete alteration in the Two Thousand and Derby betting. The fine performance of Xanthus, against whom 50 to 1 was laid at the start, naturally drew renewed attention to the claims of Prince Charlie, who could always give him 12 lb. last season, and we believe still retains that superiority. Still the public do not take kindly to an acknowledged roarer as the defeats of Liddington and Belladrum—the former of whom, at any rate, was quite as brilliant a two-year-old performer as "the Prince"—are not forgotten. Yet the position attained by Xanthus undoubtedly detracts from the merit of Almoner's victory; and believing that, when two or three horses finish close together at level weights, it is generally safe to conclude that none of them are really at the top of the tree, we do not fancy that the hero of the "Guineas" or Derby ran in the Newmarket Biennial.

The Newmarket Handicap was the only race worth witnessing on Wednesday, the remainder of the programme being simply wretched. Hannah (9 st.) was top weight of the sixteen starters, and, in spite of Laburnum's defeat, was a good favourite. She was well beaten, however, half a mile from home; and Shannon (8 st. 9 lb.) fared little better, the finish being left to Enfield (6 st. 13 lb.), Marmora (6 st. 6 lb.), and Lighthouse (6 st.), who finished in the order named; General Peel's uncertain horse at last rewarding his persistent followers, though he did not get the race till an objection, by the rider of Marmora on the ground of a cross, had been made and overruled. Corisande galloped away from a solitary opponent over the T.Y.C., and nothing else requires comment.

We regret to record the death, from inflammation of the lungs, of Arthur Briggs, the well-known trainer of Middleham, which took place, on Saturday last, after an illness of only a few hours' duration. There was a strike of stable-boys at Newmarket on Sunday last; but, the demands being acceded to in nearly every case, they soon returned to their work.

Athletes are now hard at it, and there is an important meeting nearly every Saturday. To-day the London Athletic Club holds its second spring meeting at Lillie Bridge, commencing at 3.15 p.m. The various races have secured unusually large entries, and some capital sport is anticipated.

The election at Tamworth, on Tuesday, resulted in the easy victory of the Liberal-Conservative candidate, Mr. Hanbury, who polled 966 votes; whilst Sir Spencer Robinson, the Independent Liberal, was left in the rear with 319 supporters. A large number of electors did not vote.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

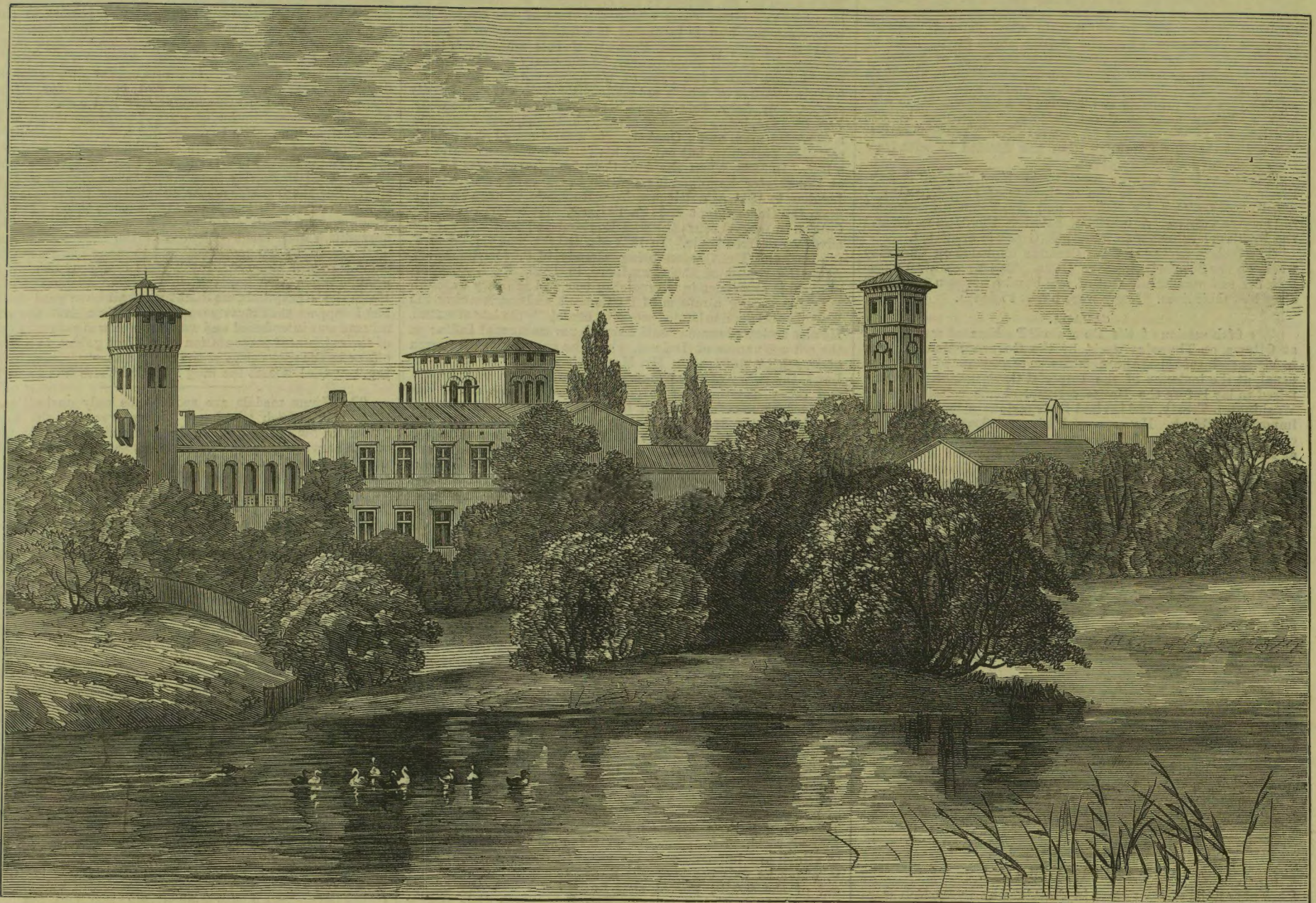
Some years ago there was an anecdote current touching somebody who had appealed from one court of justice to another, and who mentioned that his appeal had been heard by the same Judge who gave the earlier decision. "But this time, you know, he wore quite a different kind of wig, which made everything satisfactory." It would appear that in the present day suitors desire more than was enough for their predecessors. The Lord Chancellor has laid before the Lords a plan for the construction of a grand Supreme Court of Appellate Jurisdiction. His Lordship did not avail himself of the opportunity of making a fine historical speech; in fact, if it might be permitted to a layman to have an opinion on such a theme, Lord Hatherley hardly rose to the dignity of the occasion. For the transfer of the authority of the House of Lords to another tribunal is somewhat of a large thing, even in days when we are accustomed to wholesale innovation. But the absurdities and inconveniences of the existing system were well known to his audience, and to many other persons who cannot regard them with the equanimity of the Epicurean gods. When the Lords have fairly to grapple with Lord Hatherley's proposals, no doubt we shall have good debating; but I suppose that most persons will think that the way the scheme was introduced and was received was rather in the style of the celebrated presentation of a silver goblet to a favourite officer by the spokesman of the regiment:—"Colonel, this is the jug." "Oh! is that the mug?" And there was an end.

The Hume medals are soon to be only curiosities. The little coin which the lower orders were taught to call a "Joe," in honour of Joseph the economist, and the name of which survives among a generation that knows not Joseph, is to be called in. It is time; for the thing is, generally speaking, defaced, and myriads of quarrels arise among those to whom the question whether a piece of silver represents fourpence or threepence is a matter of importance. Thousands of poor little children must have come to unmerited beatings by reason of misunderstandings on the subject—the parent having been positive that she gave the child a fourpence for a purchase, and the publican or grocer having refused to give goods and change in excess of threepence. In such cases the immediate vengeance falls upon the unhappy little messenger. This fact is alone a reason for satisfaction with the announcement that the smallest coin is henceforth to be one marked with a plain figure. There was a proposal, some years ago, for putting the silver penny into circulation, but it was urged that the horny hand of labour would find the delicate little coin very inconvenient; and even then I remember that some kindly Master of the Mint had a thought for the children of the poor, and of the mode in which they are used if they lose a farthing. The silver penny remained Royal Basket (Maundy) money. But for the above considerations it would be a pleasant thing to get rid of the "coppers," as they are still profanely called by those who chiefly use our bronzes, but no one would desire this who has watched for half an hour the business of a Saturday-night street-market.

To-day in stately Park-lane: to-morrow in squalid Lisson-grove. The subject is not one that usually finds its way into this column, but it would be affectation to be more squeamish than society itself, and that is now talking of hideous murders. Of the Dixblance atrocity there is little to say here. I suppose that even the "courage" which alleges that all criminals are insane, and that the greater the crime the greater the proof of madness, will be discomfited in the case of the Belgian assassin, and yet these are points that might afford hints to a resolute advocate. The other case demands an inquiry, which will probably have been made before these lines are read. It is stated that the wretched maniac who destroyed his children and himself had vainly sought succour in the regular way, and had been refused. I surmise that this may be only so far true that he was offered refuge in the workhouse, and that he would not break up his poor home, though the landlord was said to be pressing his claims. "The parish" will be held not guilty. Mean time, here is this tragedy occurring within a hundred yards of houses in every one of which kindly-hearted men and women are saying, "If we had only known of his trouble!" Of course, whenever such a terrible thing happens we all say this. But is there no possibility of devising some machinery which, without at all encouraging the prodigal and the spendthrift, shall make it possible for some of us to "know" when a hard-working man can get no work and is sitting despairingly among his hungry children? Coleridge says Schiller's idea of "a famished father's cry" is the most fearful in the whole range of the drama. But there is surely a greater horror when the father is a Ugolino—even a miserable shoemaking Ugolino, but still a father.

One must make notes of the history of the Tiebhorne case, as hereafter they will be what Mr. Pepys calls "mighty pretty reading." The work, however, does not promise to be very onerous for some time to come. Application has been made to Mr. Justice Brett to admit the man in Newgate to bail. But one of the charges against him is forgery, which is felony, and it is at the discretion of the Judge to permit a man who is accused of being a felon to go forth on bail. Mr. Justice Brett does not see any reason why the prisoner should be bailed. The full Court has next been appealed to, and the Attorney-General has to show cause why the application should not be granted. If Sir John succeeds in doing this, the accused will remain in gaol until he is brought out to be tried. Nobody seems to be able to say exactly when the trial can come on; but it is possible that this may not occur until November. Meantime, therefore, there will probably not be much to note, unless some sympathising cabman or shoeblack sends an unusually idiotic sentiment with his eightpence to the Aid Fund, and thus contributes also to the harmless amusement of honest people.

The fault of some people is not that they will not attend to good advice, but that they attend to it over much. I should like to know what Lord Dalling thinks of the American and English cases. A good while ago I came upon some words of his which abided with me, and which were to the following effect, though they may not have been improved in their passage through my memory. His Lordship, then Sir Henry Bulwer, said that there was often the greatest danger of spoiling a negotiation by beginning with a broad crude statement of your desires and intentions. That error is not to be laid to the charge of the ingenious persons who have composed the documents that have been this week exchanged at Geneva. As far as can be judged by what we yet know, these negotiators have exercised the most admirable caution in describing their views. We are already assured that the Americans have availed themselves of the dogma of the non-natural use of language, and there is no doubt that the countrymen of the theologian who invented the phrase have been equally expert. The worst of it is that at a given point these delicacies break down, and the disputants say with Humpty Dumpty, in the famous *Wonderland* book, "When I use a word it means just what I choose it to mean, neither more nor less."



BORNSTEDT, NEAR POTSDAM, THE CROWN PRINCE'S MODEL FARM.



THE NEW PALACE, POTSDAM, RESIDENCE OF THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY AND PRUSSIA.
SEE PAGE 393.



THE RIGHT HON. JOHN BRIGHT, M.P.

BIRTHS.

At Palmagown Castle, Ross-shire, Lady Ross, of a son and heir.
At Kimbury Vicarage, Hungerford, the Hon. Mrs. Franchlin, of a son.
At Simla, East Indies, Lady Napier of Magdala, of a son.
At Ovoca, Ireland, Lady Grogan, of a daughter.
On the 17th ult., at Port-au-Prince, Hayti, Mrs. Walter Scott, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 17th inst., at the parish church of Walton-on-Thames, by the Rev. Edward Ker Gray, M.A., Vicar of St. Michael and All Angels, North Kensington, assisted by the Rev. Pownall W. Phipps, M.A., Vicar of Napton-on-the-Hill, Warwickshire, Annie Jane Besoby, second daughter of the late Herbert Ingram, Esq., M.P. for Boston, of Swinhead Abbey, Lincolnshire (founder of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS), and of Anne, his wife, of Mount Felix, Walton-on-Thames, to William Stewart, only son of William Shaw Lindsay, Esq., of Shepperton Manor, Middlesex, late M.P. for Sunderland.
On the 16th inst., at the parish church, Frosfield, Wilts, by the Rev. T. Phelps, M.A., Vicar, assisted by the Rev. R. Reeve Backham, M.A., Rector of Bintny with Themelthorpe, Norfolk, and by the Rev. Dr. Blackman, the Hon. Robert J. Pinsky, Q.C., and member of H.M. Legislative Council of Newfoundland, to Emily Hetty Sabine, only child of the late Rev. F. Wingfield Homfray, M.A., Rector of Bintny with Themelthorpe.
On the 16th inst., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Whitfield, Northumberland, by the Rev. J. M. Mason, Vicar, brother-in-law of the bride, Frederic Hetty, Esq., M.D., of Norbury Lodge, Upper Norwood, Surrey, to Mary Anne, second daughter of the late Thomas Beun, Esq., Captain R.N., of Greenbank, Cumberland, and for some time of The Mount, Upper Norwood.

DEATHS.

On the 11th inst., at Harlow, Eva, wife of the Rev. W. Earle.
On the 14th inst., at his residence, Hemo Bay, William Stark, Esq., J.P. and Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Kent, in the 75th year of his age.
On the 16th inst., at 5, Denmark-street, Soho, W.C., Augustus Siebe A.I.C.E. Submarine Engineer and Contractor to the Royal Navy, aged 84 years. Friends will please accept this intimation.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 27.

SUNDAY, APRIL 21.
Third Sunday after Easter.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. J. H. Coward, M.A., Rector of St. Benet's, and Chaplain to the Lord Mayor; 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Liddon, D.D.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 8 p.m., the Rev. Canon Prothero; 7 p.m., the Rev. J. Llewellyn Davies, M.A., Rector of Christ Church, Marylebone.
St. James's, noon, the Rev. Francis Gardin, M.A., Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. W. West Jones, B.D., Vicar of Summerstown; 3 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Hussey (Doyle Lecture).
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons; 7 p.m., the Rev. C. F. Lowder, M.A., Vicar of St. Peter's, London Docks.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 8 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, M.A., Reader at the Temple.
MONDAY, APRIL 22.
London Institution, 4 p.m. (Mr. Hopkins on Music).
Society of Painters in Water Colours: Opening of annual exhibition.
Philosophical Club, anniversary, 6 p.m.
Bible Translation Society, 6.30 p.m.
Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (the Rev. J. W. Burgon on Divinity).
Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Mr. Seddon on Testing Building Materials).
Medical Society, 8 p.m.
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Dr. Barnard Davis on the Oceanic Races; papers by Drs. Blane, Rink, and Charnock).
Russell Institution, 8 p.m. (the Rev. G. Townsend on Malta).
Royal Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Letter from Dr. Kirk on the Movements of Dr. Livingstone; Captain Sherard Osborn on recent Explorations of the Polar Regions).
Society of Arts, (Lancaster Lectures, 8 p.m. (Professor Barff on Silicates, Glass, &c.).
Mr. Sims Reeves's Annual Benefit at St. James's Hall.
TUESDAY, APRIL 23.
St. George the Martyr, Full moon, 1.37 p.m.
Drawing-room to be held by her Majesty at Buckingham Palace, 3 p.m.
Royal Society of Antiquaries, anniversary, 2 p.m.
Bishop of London's Fund; conference, 3 p.m. (the Bishop in the chair).
Royal Institution Lecture, 8 p.m. (Dr. W. A. Guy on Political Economy).
St. George's Hospital, annual meeting, 4 p.m. (the Marquis of Westminster in the chair).
City of London Hospital for Chest Diseases, annual festival (Prince Arthur in the chair).
London Homoeopathic Hospital, triennial dinner, 6.30 p.m. (Viscount Bury in the chair).
Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (the Rev. J. W. Burgon on Divinity).
Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. Welsh on the River Witham Drainage; Mr. Bashley Britten on the Construction of Heavy Artillery).
Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24.
London Institution, anniversary, noon.
University of London, election of examiners.
National Sanatorium for Diseases of the Chest, anniversary festival, at Willis's Rooms.
THURSDAY, APRIL 25.
St. Mark the Evangelist.
Princess Alice of Great Britain and Hesse born, 1843.
Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, annual court, 11 a.m.
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; anniversary, 2.30 p.m. (the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair).
Royal Naval Scripture Readers' Society, 3 p.m. (Mr. Goschen, M.P., in the chair).
Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Heat and Light).
Royal Horticultural Society, lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. W. T. Thaiselton Dyer on Flowers).
Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (Dr. Symes Thompson on Physics).
Royal Society Club, 6 p.m.
London Institution, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. Liebreich on Turner and Mulready, and the Effect of Faults of Vision on their Works).
Society for Encouragement of the Fine Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. Tidey on the Children of the Mist).
Inventors' Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. F. H. Varley on Inventions relating to Telegraphy).
Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.
German Hospital, Dalston, annual dinner (the Duke of Cambridge in the chair).
FRIDAY, APRIL 26.
Funeral of the Earl of Mayo.
Royal United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. A. Beazeley on Fog-Signals).
Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (Dr. Symes Thompson on Physics).
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor Blackie on the Modern Greek Language).
SATURDAY, APRIL 27.
Richmond Cricket Club Amateur Sports.
Society of Schoolmasters, 2 p.m.
South Kensington Museum Lecture, 2.30 p.m. (Professor Duncan on Biology).
Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. R. A. Proctor on the Star-Depths).
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.
Royal Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.
Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (Dr. Symes Thompson on Physics).
Royal School of Mines, Swiney lecture, 8 p.m. (Dr. Cobbold on Geology).
Royal Society, 9 p.m. (the President's reception).
London Exhibition of 1872 (Reception of the Duke of Edinburgh and the Commissioners; private view of the Picture Galleries).

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 27.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 42	1 2	1 19	1 37	1 55	2 11	2 29
2 48	3 4	3 23	3 43	4 1	4 21	4 42

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS
OPEN their THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION on MONDAY NEXT, at their Gallery, 83, Pall-Mall, near St. James's Palace. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART IN BLACK AND WHITE.
NOTICE TO ARTISTS.—It is intended to have an Exhibition of Engravings, Etchings, Drawings, &c., in June next. Regulations can be had on application to the Secretary, Dudley Gallery, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
The Sixty-eighth ANNUAL EXHIBITION WILL OPEN on MONDAY NEXT, APRIL 22, at their Gallery, 5, PALL-MALL EAST. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT.

A Large Engraving,

ENTITLED

SUPPER TIME,

DRAWN BY F. BARNARD,

WILL BE ISSUED WITH

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

OF SATURDAY NEXT, APRIL 27.

Price of the Whole, Sixpence; or, by Post, Sixpence Halfpenny.

OFFICE, 193, STRAND, W.C.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.		
April	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°				
(10)	30.128	51.6	43.9	.77	3	38.6	62.8	NE. SW.		191	.000
11	30.006	63.3	42.4	.68	3	44.0	63.9	SW. S.W.		232	.000
12	29.786	55.0	45.5	.72	1	45.6	66.9	SSE. S.		246	.000
13	30.202	50.1	37.8	.65	0	42.1	61.4	NNW. NW.		85	.000
14	30.066	53.2	37.2	.58	1	39.8	66.2	W. NW.		27	.000
15	29.994	48.9	34.5	.60	5	43.9	56.7	NW. WNW.		340	.000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:-

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.204	30.060	29.732	30.195	30.252	30.113	30.060
Temperature of Air	50.3	55.6	60.2	52.9	53.5	46.3	50.3
Temperature of Evaporation	47.0	50.5	53.3	46.2	46.6	43.3	44.3
Direction of Wind	SW.	SW.	S.	NNE.	NNW.	W.	NW.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA, DRURY-LANE.

PROSPECTIVE ARRANGEMENTS
Fourth Appearance of Mlle. Marie Marimon.—On SATURDAY NEXT, APRIL 20, will be performed Donizetti's Opera, LA FIGLIA DEL REGGIMENTO—Tonio, Signor Vizzani; Sergeant Sulpizio, Signor Agnoli; Un Passano, Signor Rinaldini; Orsino, Signor Zolobi; Caporale, Signor Casaboni; La Marchesa, Mlle. Baumermeister; and Maria, Mlle. Marie Marimon (her fourth appearance this season). To conclude with the Overture from Meyerbeer's Opera, ROBERT LE DIABLE, including the Ballet and the "Resuscitation of the Nuns"—Elena, Mlle. Blanche Riccio; Roberto, Signor Vizzani; Bertramo, Signor Foli.
Director of the Music and Conductor, Sir MICHAEL COSTA.
NEXT WEEK.
Mlle. Titiens, Madame Trebelli-Bettini.—Grand Extra Night.—On Monday Next, April 22, Rossini's Opera SEMIRAMIDE—Semiramide, Mlle. Titiens; Arsace, Madame Trebelli-Bettini; Oro, Signor Foli; Idreno, Signor Rinaldini; L'Ombra di Nino, Signor Casaboni; Assur, Signor Agnoli.
Fifth Appearance of Mlle. Marie Marimon.—On Tuesday Next, April 23, Bellini's Opera, LA SONNAMBULA—Amina, Mlle. Marie Marimon (her Fifth Appearance this season).
Mlle. Titiens, Mlle. Colombo, Madame Trebelli-Bettini.—Grand Extra Night.—On Thursday Next, April 25, will be repeated Meyerbeer's Opera, LES HUGUENOTS—Raoul di Nangis, Signor Fancelli; Il Conte di San Bris, Signor Agnoli; Il Conte di Nevers, Signor Mendiorzi; De Cosse, Signor Sinigaglia; Taverne, Signor Rinaldini; De Ratz, Signor Zolobi; Meru, Signor Casaboni; Marcello, Signor Foli; Urbano, Madame Trebelli-Bettini; Margarita di Valois, Mlle. Colombo; Dama d'Onore, Mlle. Baumermeister; and Valentina, Mlle. Titiens. The incidental Divertissement will be supported by Mlle. Blanche Riccio and the Corps de Ballet.
Sixth Appearance of Mlle. Marie Marimon.—On Saturday, April 27, Donizetti's Opera, DON PASQUALE—Norina, Mlle. Marie Marimon.
The doots will open at Eight o'clock, and the Opera will commence at 8.30.
Prices.—Stalls, 21 ls.; Dress Circle, 10s. 6d.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 7s. and 5s.; Gallery, 2s.
Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets to be obtained of Mr. Bailey, at the Box-office of Her Majesty's Opera, Drury-lane, which is open daily from Ten till Five; and at the principal Music-sellers' and Librarians'.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—On MONDAY

NEXT, APRIL 22, and during the Week, at Seven, THE BALANCE OF COMFORT; PYGMALION AND GALATHEA (14th time); and a Fairy Entertainment, PRINCESS SPRINGTIME; or, the Envoy who Sole the King's Daughter, by H. J. Byron.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. H.

L. Bateman.—EVERY EVENING, at Seven, BAMBOOZZLING. At Eight, the new drama by Leopold Lewis, entitled THE BELLS.—Mr. Henry Irving as Mathias. At 9.45 RAISING THE WIND.—Mr. Henry Irving as Jeremy Diddler; Messrs. Odell, Irish, and Gaston Murray; Misses Ewell and Annie Lafontaine. To conclude with, at 10.45, THE SECRET.—Mr. Irish. Box-Office open from Ten till Five. Places can be secured at all the Libraries.
NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.
Andrew Halliday's Olympic Drama, LITTLE EMILY, every Evening at Seven. Mr. George Belmore, Mr. G. F. Rowe, and original artists in original characters. New Scenery by Mr. Richard Douglass. Concluding with BRAVE AS A LION.

THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS, formerly

designated the ORIGINAL CHRISTY MINSTRELS, but now registered under the above distinctive title.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.

ALL the YEAR ROUND.—Every Night, at Eight;

Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, Three and Eight. Seventeenth consecutive year at the ST. JAMES'S HALL in one uninterrupted season.

S. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly,

Newly and Beautifully Decorated, greatly Enlarged and Improved, rendering it one of the most elegant and comfortable places of amusement in London. Messrs. Moore and Burgess, Sole Lessees.

THE ORIGINAL CHRISTY MINSTRELS, now designated

the MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS. ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly. EVERY NIGHT, at Eight; MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, Three and Eight, all the year round. The great Company now increased to Forty Performers. Private Boxes, 21 ls. 6d., 22 2s., and 23 2s. 6d.; Front Stalls, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees of any description. Doors open at 2.30 for day performances; at Seven for the evening.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S New Entertainment

(great success), MY AUNT'S SECRET, by F. C. Burnand. Every Evening, except Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday, at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

MR. SIMS REEVES'S ANNUAL BENEFIT CONCERT

will take place at ST. JAMES'S HALL, MONDAY EVENING NEXT, when the following artists will appear:—Mlle. Marimon (on this occasion only, by kind permission of J. H. Mapleson, Esq.), Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Blanche Cole, Miss Helen D'Alton, and Madame Patey; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Edward Lloyd, and Mr. Maybrick. Pianoforte, Monsieur Gustave Pradeau (his first appearance in England). Conductors, Mr. Blumenthal, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Monsieur Maton. Sofa Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Family Ticket to admit Five, Two Guineas; Area Stalls, 5s.; Balcony Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Area, 2s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets to be had of Austin, St. James's Hall; Chappell and Co., New Bond-street; Boosey and Co., Holles-street; Hays, Royal Exchange-buildings; and Keith, Provost, and Co., Cheapside.

MR. SIMS REEVES, at his BENEFIT CONCERT,

ST. JAMES'S HALL, MONDAY EVENING NEXT, will sing "Total Eclipse," from "Samson" (Handel); "The Message" (Blumenthal) (accompanied by the Composer); Arthur Sullivan's new and very successful ballad, "Once Again," and "The Death of Nelson" (Braham).—Tickets of Boosey and Co., Holles-street.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.

Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—FRIDAY NEXT, APRIL 25, will be performed Costa's Oratorio ELLI. Principal Vocalists—Madame L. Sherrington, Madame Patey; Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. G. Carter, Mr. O. Christian, and Signor Foli. Tickets, 3s., 5s., and 10s. 6d., at No. 6, Exeter Hall.

THE ORATORIO CONCERTS.—"ST. PAUL,"

on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, at EXETER HALL. Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Julia Elton, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Nordblom, Mr. Smith, Mr. Pratt, and Mr. Whitney. Conductor, Mr. Barnby. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Area and Gallery (numbered and reserved), 5s.; Unreserved, 3s., 2s., 1s., at Novello's, 1, Berners-street, and 35, Poultry; and at Austin's St. James's Hall.

HORSE SHOW.—AGRICULTURAL HALL.—The Ninth

Annual Show will OPEN, at the Agricultural Hall, SATURDAY, JUNE 1. Entries Close, May 21. Price-List and Forms of Entry may be obtained from the Secretary. The Prize-List will be the same as last year. A Silver Cup, value Fifty Guineas, will be awarded to the best of the Four First-Prize Horses. Leaping Prizes will be given in Three Classes—namely, Ponies not exceeding 13 hands 3 in.; Horses, Cobs, not exceeding 15 hands; and for Horses of any height.

Offices of the Agricultural Hall Company (Limited), Islington, April 20, 1872.

By order, S. SIDNEY, Secretary and Manager.

THE LONDON EXHIBITION of ART and INDUSTRY,
1872, at Kensington, will be OPENED to the public on WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1872. The prices of Season Tickets will be—For a Gentleman, £2 2s.; for a Lady, £1 1s.; for a Youth under fifteen years of age, £1 1s.

THE LONDON EXHIBITION of 1872.—An OFFICIAL
RECEPTION and PRIVATE VIEW of the PICTURE GALLERIES of the LONDON EXHIBITION of 1872 will be held by his Royal Highness the Duke of EDINBURGH, K.G., and her Majesty's Commissioners, on APRIL 27, when the Royal Albert Hall and the Horticultural Conservatory will be opened. An invitation card may now be obtained by purchasers of Season Tickets at the Royal Albert Hall, Kensington, and at the usual Agents.

LONDON EXHIBITION of 1872.—SEASON TICKETS
purchased for the LONDON EXHIBITION of 1872 will entitle the proprietors to an invitation to the Official Reception and Private View on the Evening of April 27, to be held by his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., and her Majesty's Commissioners.

UNDERGROUND JERUSALEM.—An Exhibition of
WATER-COLOUR PAINTINGS by WILLIAM SIMPSON, illustrating the Recent Explorations. PALL-MALL GALLERY, 48, Pall-mall (Mr. Thompson's), Ten to Six. Admission, including Descriptive Catalogue, 1s.

THANKSGIVING.—The PICTURE of the CEREMONY
at ST. PAUL'S, painted by command, by Joseph Nash Esq., for H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, ON VIEW DAILY, from Ten till Six, at DICKINSON'S GALLERY, 114, New Bond-street.

OLD BOND-STREET GALLERY, 25, Old Bond-street.
The SEVENTH EXHIBITION of PICTURES in OIL and WATER COLOURS is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s.; Catalogues, 6d. G. F. CHESTER, Hon. Sec.

DORE GALLERY.—GUSTAVE DORE, 35, New Bond-
street.—EXHIBITION of PICTURES, including TRIUMPH OF CHRISTIANITY, CHRISTIAN MARTYRS, MONASTERY, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, TITANIA, &c. Open Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES,
the Contributions of Artists of the Continental Schools, is NOW OPEN, at the FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall-mall, from Half-past Nine till Six o'clock. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

TICKETS in best positions, for both OPERA HOUSES,
Nilsson's and other principal Concerts, Horticultural Flower Shows, &c., International Exhibition, and Crystal Palace, at GRAMER'S, 201, Regent-street, W.

NORTH LONDON or UNIVERSITY COLLEGE
HOSPITAL.

The ANNUAL FESTIVAL of this Charity will be held on THURSDAY, MAY 9, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's-square, at 6.30 for 7 p.m., his Royal Highness PRINCE ARTHUR, K.G., in the Chair.
Noblemen and Gentlemen who may be disposed to support his Royal Highness by becoming Stewards are respectfully requested to make known their consent to the use of their names to the Treasurer, Edward Enfield, Esq., 19, Chester-terrace, Regent's Park, or to the Secretary, at the Hospital.
HENRY J. KELLY, R.N., Secretary.
April 15, 1872.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1872.

While France is regarding, not without a certain malice of which we do not propose to make much complaint, the complication between England and America—nay, does not hesitate to express satisfaction that her insular "ally," who stood aloof from her in her hour of trial, may be brought into collision with a powerful antagonist—France herself is somewhat suddenly warned of an immediate peril to herself. It has been affirmed with solemn earnestness, and upon information believed to be sound, that Prince von Bismarck has taken stern action. We are told that the Prince has sent to M. Thiers a message, in the nature of an ultimatum, in reference to the attitude and to the military preparations of France.

That a great nation, rapidly and unexpectedly weakened to actual humiliation, and smarting under the sense of having utterly lost the prestige upon which she valued herself more than upon any of her intellectual triumphs, should be in almost undignified haste to regain her position was so natural, especially when the French character is taken into account, that we confess to a certain impatience with political critics who have been taking her severely to task for listening eagerly to talk of "revenge." It was matter of certainty that some such reaction would occur the moment that the iron grasp of the conqueror should begin to relax. It would have been, we think, more to the purpose to blame such of her leaders as had a clear view of the situation, who knew the extent of the ruin that had been wrought, and the long time that would be necessary for the consolidation of the strength of France and the rehabilitation of her systems, military and financial, and who, nevertheless, were too much afraid of unpopularity and of indignant ridicule, to make their countrymen fully understand their condition, and to refuse to pander to a sentiment of vanity. The commonest statesmanship should have preserved the rulers of France from the vulgar error. A work of years had to be done, and those who undertook the care of the destinies of France were bound to own, and to declare emphatically, that this work was not to be done hastily. Above all, they were bound to avoid ostentatious insult to those who had trampled over the armies of France. To have laboured for the restoration of her power, while preserving a haughty composure of manner towards the alien, would have been dignified and becoming. But the spirit of vanity has never been exorcised, and it walks up and down as of old among Frenchmen. Scarcely were the Germans out of Paris when it was asserted that they had never really taken the capital, but had contented themselves with a couple of days of bivouac in a suburb. From that time to the present there has been no cessation of insult to Germany, in the most grandiose and in the pettiest style. While soldiers were trained, and provision was made for the Crusade of Revenge, and while finance was taxed to find the sinews of war, the national organs, down to the most despicable print that disgraced society, were encouraged to minimise the success of Germany, and to promise a far different issue when France should again measure her strength with that of the Borussia barbarians. Both in jest and in earnest, the leaders of French opinion have been doing all in their power to precipitate another quarrel. Had France regained her force, and had she a single ally who would strike for her, this course would have been unwise in presence of the tremendous array which Germany has never made "unready;" but what word shall describe it while France is not a whit better fitted for war than she was a

year ago, when she has made no ally, and when Europe on all hands is counselling her to recover herself by the gradual process which alone can be effective. The not half-healed champion, his wounds uncicatrised, starts from his couch, and menaces his conqueror with early vengeance. Has France forgotten the old legend touching the fate of him who found a sword and a horn at the castle gate, and who, sounding the horn before he had been able to draw the sword, was swept away to destruction?

Such has been her course, and now we are informed that it is to meet with its reward. Those who unhesitatingly declared that the result of the war should be so to enfeeble France that she should disturb Europe no more for many a day to come are thought to have lost patience at a year's proofs that their object has not been attained. We are assured that Germany has expressed her entire displeasure with the schemes for French armaments, and has intimated that their proportions must be reduced. It is further asserted that there is to be no debate or negotiation in the matter, and that if France does not accept at once the new German terms large forces will be poured into the occupied districts, and fresh armies will make fresh seizures. It is impossible on the instant to judge whether such a description of the action of Germany is exact, or overdrawn, or only premature, but it is certain that in the former case there will be nothing to occasion surprise. France's policy is too avowedly hostile to be misinterpreted. Nor can it be urged that M. Thiers has but inflamed the military nature of his countrymen for the sake of preserving his own character with them, and that he means nothing but the maintenance of a Government of order. He has all his life preached glory, with the Napoleonic gloss upon the word; and, were France prepared to fight, nothing would gratify him so much as to indite Napoleonic despatches, ordering his Generals to their armies. If Germany resolves on further repressive action, it will be the fault of the French Government that Europe will be unable to interpose. In the present uncertainty we need but add that France has but one of two alternatives before her should Prince von Bismarck prove resolute. Both are most painful to contemplate. But if the fixed idea of Germany is carried out, the melancholy choice must promptly be made.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Windsor Castle.

Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne visited her Majesty on Thursday week. The Marchioness of Ely arrived at the castle.

The Queen's dinner party on Saturday last included Prince Arthur, the Right Hon. W. E. and Mrs. Gladstone, the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, and the Dean of St. Paul's.

Sunday was the fifteenth anniversary of the birthday of Princess Beatrice. The choir of St. George's Chapel assembled, at nine o'clock in the morning, on the East Terrace, and sang a selection of madrigals, under the direction of Sir George Elvey, in commemoration of the event. The Queen, Princess Beatrice, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Very Rev. R. W. Church, Dean of St. Paul's, officiated. Prince Arthur left the castle for Dover.

On Monday the Duke of Edinburgh, Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne arrived at the castle. Count Gleichen visited the Queen and remained to luncheon. The Tyrolean singers (from the Zillerthal)—Herr and Frau Holaus, and Herren Meickl, Margreiter, and Hollwarth—sang in the corridor during her Majesty's dinner. Lieutenant-General Viscount Bridport arrived at the castle.

On Tuesday the Duke of Edinburgh left the castle for London. Prince Leopold left on a visit to Prince Arthur, at Dover. Lady Sophia Macnamara, Lady in Waiting to Princess Louise, left the castle.

On Wednesday Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne left the castle for London. Princess Louise, Princess Victoria, and Princess Maud of Wales arrived at the castle from Chiswick. The Lord Chancellor and Lady Hatherley also arrived, and Viscount Bridport left the castle.

The Queen has taken her customary daily out-of-door exercise. The members of the Royal family have also taken frequent rides and drives.

The Queen has granted the dignity of knighthood to Albert Abdallah David Sassoon, of Bombay, Esq., C.S.I., Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.

Her Majesty will hold a Drawingroom, on Tuesday next, at Buckingham Palace.

Viscount Torrington and the Hon. Algernon W. F. Greville have succeeded Lord Lurgan and Colonel H. Lyneloch Gardiner as Lord and Groom in Waiting to the Queen.

THE QUEEN'S LEVEE.

By command of the Queen, a Levee was held yesterday (Friday) week, at St. James's Palace, by the Duke of Edinburgh, on behalf of her Majesty. Presentations to his Royal Highness at this Court are, by the Queen's pleasure, considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty. The Duke of Edinburgh, attended by his gentlemen in waiting and escorted by a detachment of Life Guards, arrived at the palace from Clarence House at two o'clock, and was received by the great officers of state of the Royal household. Prince Arthur, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar were present at the Court. The hon. corps of Gentlemen at Arms and the Yeomen of the Guard were on duty at the palace. The Duke of Edinburgh, accompanied by Prince Arthur and the Duke of Cambridge, entered the Throne-room shortly after two o'clock, attended by the chief officers of state. The Diplomatic circle was attended by the principal members of the corps and by Earl Granville and Colonel Bagot. The foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, having been introduced in the order of precedence, the First Secretary of the Belgian Legation was presented. In the general circle about a hundred presentations were made to the Duke of Edinburgh.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the King and Queen of Denmark, visited the Grand Duchess Maria of Russia, on Thursday week, at her villa of Quarto near Florence. In the evening their Royal Highnesses enter-

tained a distinguished company at dinner at the Hôtel de la Grande Bretagne. On the following day the Prince and Princess, accompanied by the King and Queen of Denmark, visited the Museum of Natural History. The Royal party was received by Professor Partaturo, who presented to each of the Royal visitors a copy of his works on the Flora Italiana, and on his travels in Norway and Sweden. The Prince and Princess drove to Santa Felicità and walked on the Ponte Vecchio, making purchases of various souvenirs of Florentine mosaics and other ornaments. Subsequently their Royal Highnesses inspected the Museum of St. Marc and M. de Connelly's studio in the Via Nazionale, and also visited the Horticultural Exhibition. The Prince and Princess were received by the president and the members of the Horticultural Society, and the Princess accepted a bouquet presented by the director of the exhibition. In the evening their Royal Highnesses received a large party at dinner. Among the guests were the Syndic of Florence, the Commendatore Peruzzi, General La Marmora, Sir James Hudson, General Cadogan, and the Commendatore de Martino. On Saturday last the Prince and Princess, accompanied by the King and Queen of Denmark, made an excursion to Pisa, travelling by special train, and returning to Florence in the evening. On Sunday their Royal Highnesses attended Divine service at the English church in the Via del Mazlio. On Monday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by the King and Queen of Denmark, left Florence for Milan.

A grand ball was given, on Thursday week, at the Town-hall, Windsor, as a demonstration on the part of the inhabitants of the Royal borough upon the recovery of the Prince.

The accouchement of the Imperial Crown Princess of Germany is expected shortly. Dr. Gream has left London for Potsdam, to be in attendance upon the Princess.

The Duke of Edinburgh presided at the first meeting of the Council of the Royal Albert Hall, at Kensington, on Saturday last. His Royal Highness presided, on Wednesday, at the anniversary festival of the Friends of the Clergy Corporation, at Willis's Rooms.

Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne received a select party at dinner, on Friday week, at their residence in Grosvenor-crescent.

Prince Arthur, K.G., has consented to preside at the annual festival, to be held at Willis's Rooms, in aid of the funds of University College Hospital, on Thursday, May 9.

Prince Napoleon arrived in London on Wednesday from Dover.

His Excellency the Swedish Minister and Baroness Hochschild have left town for Paris.

His Excellency Baron d'Offenberg, the newly-appointed Russian Envoy to the United States, has left town for Washington.

The Duke and Duchess of Cleveland and Lady Mary Primrose have arrived at their residence in St. James's-square from Battle Abbey, Sussex.

The Duchess of Richmond and the Ladies Lennox have arrived at the family residence from Goodwood.

The Duke and Duchess of Grafton have arrived in town from Wakefield Lodge, Northamptonshire.

The Duke of Sutherland has arrived at Stafford House, St. James's, from a tour in Egypt.

The Marchioness of Blandford has left town on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn, at Baron's Court, Ireland.

His Excellency Count Beust entertained a select party at dinner on Thursday week at the Austrian Embassy, in Belgrave-square. The Duke and Duchess of Cleveland entertained a distinguished company at dinner on Saturday last at Cleveland House, St. James's. The Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury had a dinner party on Wednesday at their residence in Pall-mall. The Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon received a select party at dinner on Wednesday at their residence in Carlton-gardens. The Earl and Countess of Crawford and Balcarres entertained a select party at dinner on Monday at their mansion in Grosvenor-square. The Countess of Loudoun and Mr. Hastings entertained a large party at dinner on Saturday last, at their residence in Upper Grosvenor-street. M. and Madame van de Weyer entertained Princess Louise and a select circle at dinner on Wednesday.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.

The marriage of the Marquis of Bute and the Hon. Gwendoline Howard, eldest daughter of Lord Howard of Glossop, was solemnised, on Tuesday, by the Archbishop of Westminster, at the Oratory, Brompton. The Duke of Cambridge and a very large assemblage of the aristocracy were present. The bride was given away by her father. Lord Mauchline, son of the Countess of Loudoun (in full Highland costume) was "best man." The bride was attired in a dress of white satin, covered with magnificent point à l'aiguille lace and trimmed with wreaths of orange-blossoms. The corsage, cut square, ornamented with sprays of diamonds and a wreath and bouquet of orange-blossoms; tulle veil, and wreath of orange-blossoms. The jewels worn by the bride were a fine necklace of brilliants, and earrings to match; and two Oriental pearl bracelets of two rows each, with brilliant snaps. The bridesmaids, ten in number, wore dresses of white muslin over white taffeta trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion, lined with pink crêpe de Chine; Marie Antoinette fichus of pink crêpe de Chine, trimmed with Valenciennes lace; bonnets of white tulle, trimmed with pink crêpe de Chine, and a bouquet of pink may and rosebuds, with long tulle veils. The four youngest bridesmaids wore hats of the same description instead of bonnets. Each youthful lady wore as a memento of the auspicious event a valuable gold locket. The wedding gifts were numerous and costly. The breakfast was given by Lord and Lady Howard, at Rutland-gate, after which the noble Marquis and his bride left by special train for Cardiff. The bride's travelling dress was French grey and poul de soie, made in the Louis Quatorze style, with a pink waistcoat, a bonnet of white tulle trimmed with pink ribbon, and a wreath of brown berries, wreaths, and oaks; ornaments of pink coral and diamonds. Upon arriving at Cardiff an address was presented to the Marquis by the Mayor, and a bouquet was presented to the Marchioness by a group of young ladies attired in white; after which the bride and bridegroom drove to the castle, escorted by the volunteers of the district. Many thousands of people witnessed the arrival. The decorations and rejoicings were on a magnificent scale. Banquets and rejoicings took place also at Newcastle, Durham, Rothsay, and other places where the noble Marquis possesses estates or property. We intend to give next week Portraits of the Marquis and Marchioness of Bute and an illustration of the marriage ceremony.

The marriage of Lady Alice Frances Lindsay, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Crawford and Balcarres, and Mr. George B. Eyre, only son of Mr. Eyre, of Welford Park, Berks, was solemnised, on Wednesday, at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge. The bride wore a dress of white satin, flounced and trimmed with Brussels lace. Wreath of orange flowers

and veil. Diamond stars in the hair and a diamond locket, earrings, and bracelet. The bridesmaids, ten in number, wore white muslin dresses trimmed with lace over pink silk, white chip hats trimmed with hop flowers and lime blossoms. Each also wore a locket, the gift of the bridegroom. The breakfast was given by the Earl and Countess of Balcarres, at their residence, Grosvenor-square, after which the bride and bridegroom left for Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Loyd-Lindsay's seat, Lockinge, Berks, to spend the honeymoon. Lady Alice wore a travelling dress of Louis XV's period, consisting of grey poul de soie, in two shades, and a black velvet hat with cerise feather.

The marriage of Lady Cicely Nevill, eldest daughter of the Earl of Abergavenny, to Captain C. Gathorne Hardy, second son of the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, was solemnised, on Tuesday, at the village church of Bridge-green. The bride's dress was of white satin, with a flounce of Brussels lace, and veil to match, trimmed with orange-blossoms and myrtle. She wore three diamond stars in her hair, and diamond earrings and pendant ornaments of diamonds. The bride was attended by ten bridesmaids. After the breakfast the bride and bridegroom left Bridge Castle for Hemsted Park, the seat of the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy.

The Hon. Henry Charles Manners-Sutton, eldest son of Viscount Canterbury, was married, on Tuesday, to Miss Walpole, eldest daughter of the Hon. Frederick Walpole, M.P. for North Norfolk, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square. The bride wore a dress of white poul de soie, with flounce of Brussels point lace; corsage en suite, trimmed with the same lace; head-dress, a wreath of orange-blossoms, with veil of Brussels lace. The bridesmaids, six in number, were dressed in cerise silk skirts, with white muslin polonaises, trimmed with Valenciennes lace; coiffure, cerise roses and veils. Each of the bridesmaids wore also a crystal locket. The breakfast was given at the Hon. F. Walpole's residence in Dean-street, Park-lane; after which the bride and bridegroom left town for Brooke House, Mr. Tompson's seat, near Norwich, to spend the honeymoon.

The marriage of Captain Percy B. Bernard, eldest son of the Lord Bishop of Tuam and the Hon. Mrs. Bernard, with Beatrice, daughter of the Hon. Mrs. Newton Lane, of King's Bromley Manor, was celebrated, on Thursday week, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge. The bride was attired in a dress of white satin, trimmed with Mechlin lace, pompadour bows of satin, and orange-blossoms; Brussels lace veil, and pearl ornaments. The travelling dress was of blue Lyons velvet, trimmed with swansdown and chenille fringe. The bridesmaids—ten in number—wore Indian muslin, with flounces and ruches dotted with bows of blue ribbon, and sash to match. Viscount Bernard was "best man." A déjeuner was given by Viscountess Downe (sister-in-law of the bride), at her residence in Belgrave-square. After breakfast, the bride and bridegroom left for King's Bromley Manor to spend the honeymoon.

The marriage of Mr. John Gerrard Leigh, of The Hoo, Luton, Bedfordshire, to the Hon. Mrs. Dudley Ward, widow of the Hon. Dudley Ward, was solemnised, on Saturday last, in the chapel of Danbury Palace, by the Bishop of Rochester. The Hon. Mrs. Ward was given away by her brother-in-law, the Earl of Dudley. After the ceremony, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Leigh left for The Hoo, Luton.

Walton-on-Thames was en fête on Wednesday, the occasion being the marriage of Mr. William Stewart Lindsay, only son of William Shaw Lindsay, Esq., of Shepperton Manor, Middlesex, late M.P. for Sunderland, to Miss Annie Ingram, second daughter of the late Herbert Ingram, Esq., M.P. for Boston, founder of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. There was a large and distinguished party at Mount Felix, Surrey, the residence of Mrs. Herbert Ingram.

The Times of yesterday week made the following announcement:—"We have authority to announce the approaching marriage of Miss Fox, well known to all who have had the privilege of being admitted to Holland House. Her future husband is Prince Louis Liechtenstein, lately attached to the Austrian Embassy in London, a member of a family holding the highest rank among the Austrian nobility. Miss Fox is the daughter of a French nobleman of very ancient name, whose wife, her mother, died at her birth. It was a condition of her adoption that her own name should be dropped, and she has accordingly always borne that of the Holland family. The circumstances of her birth were communicated to the Queen before her presentation at Court, and have since been made known to Prince Hohenlohe, the Grand Maître of the Court of Vienna. The marriage will be celebrated in England, and Miss Fox will be married in the name she has always borne since her birth—that of her parents by adoption."

"GATHERING COWSLIPS."

What sight is more pleasant at this season in the country than a field or wood strewn with cowslips? How sweet their scent; how much richer their full golden yellow than the weak tint of the primrose, the larger-petalled member of the same family; how finely their colour tells if contrasted with the purple of violets or the deep blue of wild hyacinths! Yet no one ever thinks of celebrating the praises of this very ornamental little wild flower. Poets rave about the violet on its mossy bank, the pale primrose, even the daisy, "wee modest crimson-tipped flower;" but they very rarely deign to notice the cowslip, although it may brighten their path with a galaxy of golden brilliance. Doubtless the unfortunate designation of the poor flower has something to do with this neglect; and with a more euphonious title it would be as popular as its rivals. Shakspeare may be quoted when he says, "What's in a name? That which we call a rose, by any other name would smell as sweet;" but it must not be forgotten that the great dramatist makes this silly inquiry and observation to proceed from a lovesick young girl, who afterwards finds out her mistake. Everybody with a little experience knows that there often is a very great deal in a name. What says the proverb?—"Give a dog a bad name, and hang him." Would the insignificant "forget-me-not" ever be so universally known but for its romantic title? The Germans call the cowslip the "schlüssel-blume," or key-flower—why, we know not; but that is a better epithet than our own. Despite its ugly cognomen, however, the cowslip (like the buttercup, another ill-used flower) will always be treasured in the remembrance of many as one of the favourite flowers of childhood. The painter has done well in recalling such memories in the admirable picture before us. Pretty children gathering sweet cowslips in the fringe of the forest outside the village, among the tall, stately beeches and slender, silvery birches, on a bright spring morning, form a delightfully-refreshing representation, especially for those immured at this season among bricks and mortar. We should add that Herr Friessleben is a German artist of marked ability and promise, who, it may be recollected, contributed to the Weimar compartment of last year's International Exhibition a pathetic and charming picture of an old charcoal-burner in the Thuringian Forest, seated in his hut at the midday meal, brought by a little grandchild.

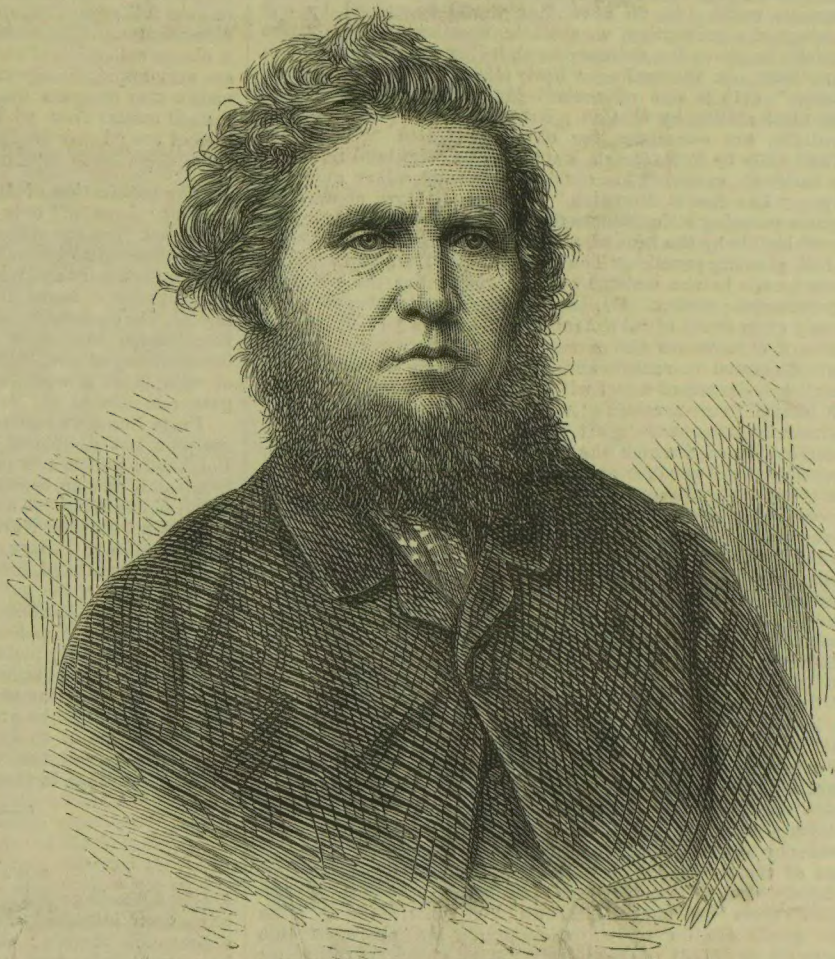


"GATHERING COWSLIPS," BY FREISSEBEN.

THE WARWICKSHIRE FARM LABOURERS' UNION.



JOSEPH ARCH

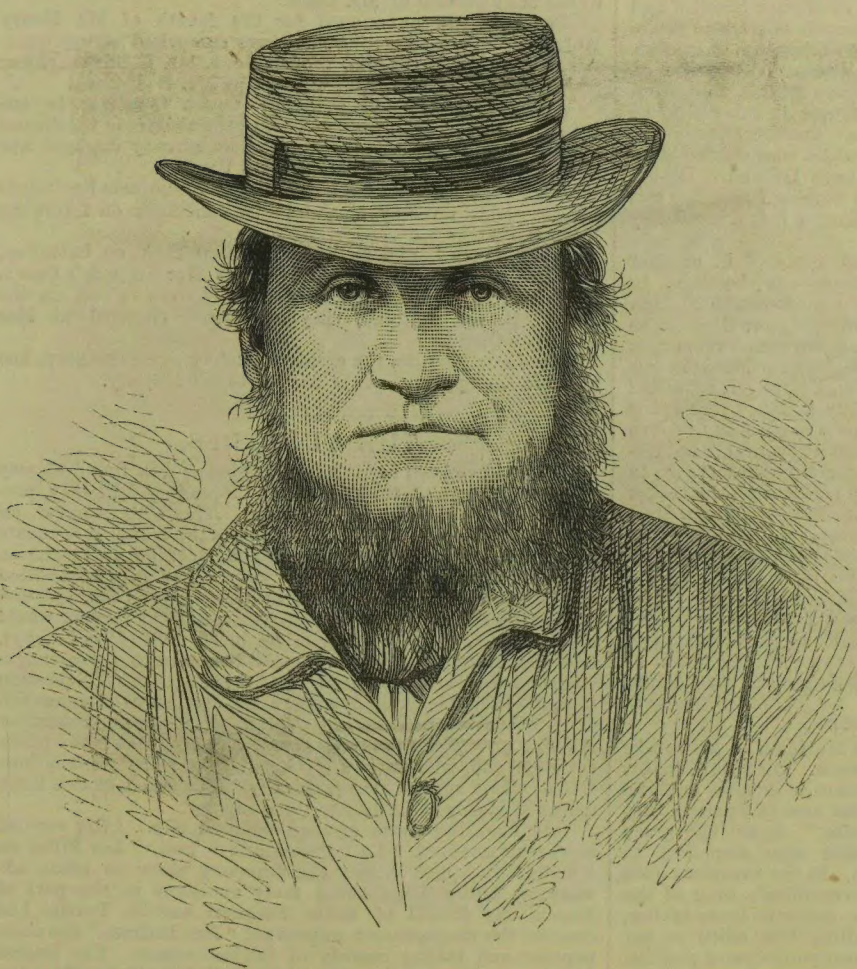


J. RUSSELL.

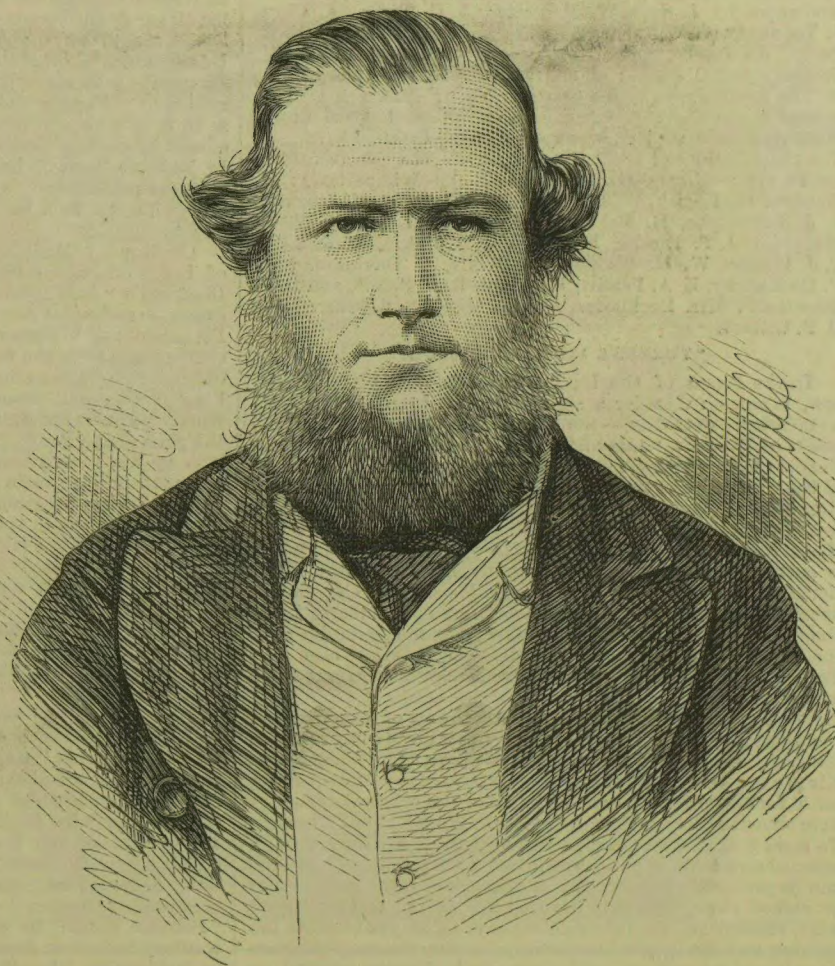
In spite of the announcement, made nearly a fortnight ago, that the agricultural labourers on strike in South Warwickshire had got employment at high wages in the North of England, and that the accounts of the Union should at once be closed, the agitation in that district is still kept up. The farmers refuse to agree to raise the ordinary rate of wages from 12s. to 16s. a week, and the Union persuades many of the labourers to stop working on the former terms. The leading men of the Union, who are genuine farm-labourers, are Joseph Arch, of Barford, a Methodist local preacher; Russell, joint secretary with Arch; William Lewis, who was the first secretary at Wellesbourne; and Thomas Parker, one of the Executive Committee. But a Leamington carpenter, named Taylor, and other trades-unionists of the artisan class in the neighbouring towns, have mingled with the rustic labourers in their discussions and resolutions. The meetings of the Executive Committee have been held in the Primitive Methodist Chapel at Wellesbourne; there are eighteen or

twenty district committees in other parishes of the county. On the other hand, the farmers, landowners, and clergy of Warwickshire have been deliberating upon the state of affairs. The County Chamber of Agriculture had a special meeting at the Shire Hall, Warwick, on Saturday, when the Earl of Denbigh was present; and the clergy of South Warwickshire, at their monthly meeting at Harbury, debated the question with a view to peace. A conference is proposed between the representatives of the farmers and the labourers. The Labourers' Union has announced its resolutions upon some important points. It is willing to agree that, should employers acknowledge the right of labourers to combine and accept the rate of wages and hours of labour demanded by the Union, no strike should be supported by the Union unless the Executive Committee have given at least one month's notice to employers of their intention to demand an alteration in the rate of wages or the duration of the hours of labour, and have offered to submit each demand to arbitration.

This notice is not to apply to the corn harvest, but all members of the Union shall be required then to bargain as to the rate of pay for the commencement of the harvest; all able-bodied and efficient labourers shall then receive not less than 5s. daily, but no beer, for a day of thirteen hours, and 6d. per hour for overtime. Labourers not able-bodied and efficient may accept lower rates. From March 25 to Oct. 12 the hours are to be from six in the morning till five at night, including an hour and a half for meals, and all time beyond is to be overtime. This regulation is not to affect the corn harvest. During other parts of the year the hours are to be from seven to five, with an hour for dinner. The ordinary standing wage is to be 16s. weekly. Such are the terms for which the South Warwickshire men hold out. The movement has spread to some parts of Worcestershire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, Buckinghamshire, and Cambridgeshire, but has not in these counties assumed the form of a complete organisation, with aims clearly defined, as it has done in South Warwickshire.



WILLIAM LEWIS.



THOMAS PARKER.

FINE ARTS.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

The large majority of the items which compose the present exhibition reveal, as usual, a grievous want of art-training, and often of ordinary taste, together with almost every form of conventionality. One of the smallest rooms would contain the few works of real excellence, together with those of merely passable merit. As no advantage would be gained by any attempt at classification, we shall, in mentioning some works which rise above the ordinary level, follow the order in which they hang on the walls. "Early Morning on the Tamar, Devon" (11) is one of several landscapes of considerable technical ability, by G. Cole; but the effects, particularly of sunlight, are sometimes too obviously forced. "Weary of War" (26), by P. R. Morris, a soldier of a Highland regiment on furlough, caressing his child, is refined in colour and feeling. "The Secret Despatch" (39), by J. Gow, shows two figures perusing a document, the calligraphy of which is rendered legible by the heat of a brazier—a picture painted with a full, glowing pencil. "The Captive" (61), a small study of a man nude to the waist, by F. Leighton, has the painter's characteristic merits. Mr. Leighton also contributes an apparently early study of "An Arab Café, Algiers" (260), with a force of chiaroscuro and a richness of texture which he has not attempted in recent works. Sir Francis Grant sends a small half-length of a girl with a terrier puppy (62). A group of female figures, called "Music" (69), by E. J. Cobbett, evinces an attempt to depart somewhat from the routine conventionality with which the artist's name has been so long associated, and is so far commendable. "The Light of Other Days" (85), by Hayes King, a cottage-interior scene, with the aged mother of the family striking flint and steel, is imitative of the style of Mr. T. Faed, and more successfully so than usual. "The Pandveytje, Bruges" (92), by F. T. Lott, is a vigorous presentment of the picturesque old Flemish counterpart of a Venetian canal; but the local colour of the houses and the sunlight effect are exaggerated. No. 122 is a bust-portrait of a well-known head by Mr. G. F. Watts, and, beyond all comparison, the most noticeable work here. "Young Italy" (133), an Italian boy blowing bubbles, is scarcely worthy of V. Prinsep. "Near Arrona, Lago Maggiore, Italy" (156), by J. P. Pettitt, has some very nice passages, especially in the middle distance. No. 160 is a pretty picture, by G. E. Hicks, of a young mother washing the face of her little boy, preparatory to his being sent to bed, while the little fellow protests that he is "Not Sleepy." E. Hayes's "Fishing-Boats off Staithes, near Whitby" (164) is clever, but betrays a growing tendency to manufactured repetition. Mr. H. Moore, who is one of the truest artists of all the members of the society, scarcely does himself justice this year. Slightness and haste seem to characterise all his contributions, from the small studies of waves tumbling on shore to this large picture (173) of Normandy mussel-gatherers returning with their laden carts along the seashore at evening. The figures and horses are poorly drawn; the effect of dull yellow-copperish light emanating from the sun as it sets behind a fog-bank, and that is suspended, as it were, in the intervening mists of evening, is not very happy or agreeable. "Secour aux Blessés" (192), by P. Levin, shows, with considerable spirit, a man holding aloft a red-cross flag, skating along the frozen fosse of a field-work under the mouths of cannon, and pushing before him a sledge on which is seated a *sœur de charité*. A. B. Donaldson's version (245) of King Arthur and the sword Excalibur is an artistic study of a romantic lake, but the insignificant figures are inadequate to the poetic incident. "Our Picnic" (283), by C. J. Lewis, contains brilliant and charming effects of chequered sunlight through foliage and on pretty children; the glitter is, however, pushed a little to excess. "Midsummer Evening" (300), by J. Hayllar, like other landscapes by the same, shows the painter to advantage in this department. "Folkstone Beach" (336), by J. H. Sampson (a name new to us), is a capital study of the sea animated by a fresh breeze. Mr. W. Henry has a well-painted "Interior of the Church of Frari, Venice" in No. 402. "Arundel Castle—Moonlight" (431) is an artistic little picture by G. F. Teniswood. "The Morning Sun on Loughrigg Fell" (474) is the best of several good landscapes by J. Peel—the best because more novel in effect and fresher in treatment. There are also figure pictures of some merit by Messrs. E. Holmes, T. Roberts, A. F. Patten, J. Emms, F. Morgan, W. M. Hay, and R. G. Godon; likewise landscapes by J. Syer, W. H. Foster, J. C. Thom, A. Clint, J. Tennant, W. Williams, A. Gilbert, R. T. Landells, S. R. Percy, J. Danby, and A. Pantou; animal-pieces by H. Coudery, and C. Jones; and still-life by W. Hughes.

The rooms appropriated to water-colour drawings contain several works above mediocrity in execution, but too unimportant in scale, subject, or aim to demand detailed criticism. The contributions of the following artists are commended to notice, viz:—Messrs. G. S. Walters, E. M. Wimperis, A. W. Weedon, H. French, W. Gale, H. R. Robertson, H. Johnson, J. J. Bannatyne, H. Baker, D. Law, J. H. Barnes, T. R. Macquoid, J. P. Emslie, F. Slocombe, J. Dakin, T. J. Ellis, T. J. Watson, W. H. Simpson, G. Wolfe, C. Davidson, jun., P. De Katowy, E. A. Pettitt, F. Huard, R. P. Spiers, and E. F. Brewnall; Mrs. Backhouse, and the Misses S. S. Warren and O. P. Gilbert.

"TURNER'S LIBER STUDIUM."

In the rooms of the Burlington Fine-Arts Club, Savile-row, is now on view for a short time—by introduction from a member, doubtless—the most complete collection of prints of Turner's "Liber Studiorum" ever brought together. Turner first executed drawings in sepia of the subjects of the "Liber," and most of these drawings are in the South Kensington Museum; but the present collection comprises a nearly-complete series of the etchings, engravers' proofs, and choice impressions of the plates afterwards executed partially or entirely by Turner himself or under his immediate direction, including both the seventy published and the twenty unpublished plates. The successive stages of the plates being shown, the collection is in the highest degree instructive; for the progress of the plates elucidates as nothing else does Turner's draughtsmanship and his principles of composition and effect, whilst the wide range of the subjects affords the most comprehensive illustration of his powers of design during the ripest period of his genius. The series is quite complete, with the exception of one of the unpublished plates, "The Thames near Kingston," which, however, is represented by the drawing made for the engraver—one of a few of the original drawings here shown which are not in the South Kensington collection. To more particularly describe the collection, we have, first, a selected series of the published prints in the finest states that can be procured; then, examples of many of them in their first or etched state, with only the outlines of the compositions; next, examples of the intermediate or proof stages between the etching and the finished mezzotint, showing the very interesting alterations and retouchings made by Turner himself on the plate, or indicated by him with all sorts of brush-marks, odd scrapings and scratchings, or written directions for the guidance of his engravers. The much-coveted unpublished

designs are, as we have said, also (with one exception) included. In addition to the Liber illustrations proper, there is besides a set of the very remarkable and extremely rare pure mezzotints of grand landscape effects, engraved by Turner, but never published. The exhibited examples have been drawn from several of the richest collections, by thoroughly competent experts. A *catalogue raisonné* of the exhibition has been prepared, which cannot be too highly commended. It contains a full general account of Turner's great work, with information and observations respecting each particular plate. A choice collection of etchings and a few drawings by Claude are very appropriately exhibited in another room, so that the visitor may compare the productions of Turner with those of the old master from whose "Liber Veritatis" was derived the idea of the "Liber Studiorum."

The publication of further numbers of M. Doré's illustrations of "London" only confirms the opinion we have already expressed, that the artist has in this work undertaken a task quite unsuited to his powers. Speaking generally, the illustrations miss the true physiognomy of London life, and are full of exaggeration. Some improvement is, however, perceptible; and M. Doré's mastery of effect and his power of arousing the imagination to a sense of the marvellous are shown in his illustrations of the Oxford and Cambridge boat-race, a group of casuals at a workhouse door, the exercise-yard in Newgate, and others.

From Rome we learn that Mr. Story, the eminent American sculptor, has completed three statues of Salome, Vesta, and Polyxena; and is now engaged on a half-reclining statue of Semiramis and an Electra. Miss Hosmer has commenced a "Will o' the Wisp" as a companion to her well-known "Puck."

The portrait of Burns, by Nasmyth, has been bequeathed to the National Gallery of Scotland by Colonel W. Burns.

The directors of the Museum of the Louvre have taken possession of those galleries at the western portion of the building facing the Seine which had been incorporated with the Tuileries by Napoleon III. A new gallery is to be formed to receive the early pictures of the Campana collection.

M. A. Delâtre, famous as a printer of etchings, late of Paris, has set up his presses at Lower James-street, Golden-square, where also he proposes to give instruction in etching.

It is proposed to form a museum at Bruges, to receive in one collection all the works of art which are dispersed in various buildings in that city.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Mdlle. Albani's repetition performances as Amina and Lucia have been attended with the same success as on her first appearances therein; and there is now no question that she has established a high position here, and will be a source of great attraction.

On Thursday week Madame Pauline Lucca appeared as Valentina, in "Les Huguenots," with the same display of vocal and histrionic power as in many former instances, and with equal, perhaps even enhanced, effect. In the fine duet with Marcello, where Valentina seeks to warn Raoul of his danger, Madame Lucca sang with an intense pathos in the intermediate "largetto," and an impulse and brilliancy in the concluding movement, that produced a profound impression. Still grander was the display of tragic and vocal power in the great scene with Raoul in the fourth act, after the discovery of the conspiracy. Here Madame Lucca achieved a complete triumph by her fine singing and the dramatic impulse of her performance. The occasion brought back Signor Nicolini, who is favourably remembered by his performances during the early part of last season at Her Majesty's Opera. In the comparative dearth of stage tenors competent to the representation of the heroes of grand opera, Signor Nicolini should prove an acquisition. His voice is, perhaps, somewhat hard in quality, and the higher notes are sometimes a little strained; but there is much to commend in his phrasing of declamatory passages—in which, indeed, he appears to more advantage than in the expression of tender sentiment. Hence, in his delivery of the romance in the first act, and of his share of the duet with Margarita in the second act, he was less successful than in the more vehement passion of the duet septet, and in the great duet with Valentina in the fourth act. In these situations the resonant voice of Signor Nicolini and his clever acting produced a very favourable effect, and established a sufficient basis for an improved position hereafter. In the absence of Mdlle. Sessi, from illness, the music of Margarita was cleverly sung by Madame Sinico, who, however, scarcely appears to as much advantage in this character as in most others which she undertakes. Another change was caused by the indisposition of Mdlle. Scalchi, who was replaced by Madame Demeric-Lablache as the page Urbano. Of the effective performances of M. Faure and Signori Bagagiolo and Cotogni, as St. Bris, Marcello, and Di Nevers, it is unnecessary now to speak.

On Monday Madame Pauline Lucca appeared in another of her well-known tragic performances—as Leonora, in Donizetti's "La Favorita"—and again manifested those high dramatic and vocal powers just specified. Signor Nicolini, as Fernando, had to contend with the disadvantage of inevitable comparisons with the fine performance of Signor Mario in one of his best impersonations. Signor Nicolini, however, acquitted himself very well throughout, especially in the great scene where the outraged feelings of Fernando impel him to spurn the gifts of the King. Here he produced a favourable impression by his impassioned acting and declamation. Again in this performance, as in that previously referred to, the tender and sentimental portions were the least effective. There is an absence of charm in the quality of the voice, with a somewhat excessive use of the vibrato. Signor Cotogni, having been indisposed, was suddenly replaced by M. Faure, whose acting and singing, as Alfonso, were both of the same high order as all the performances of that excellent artist. His solo in the second act, "A tanto amor," was encored. Signor Bagagiolo's grand bass voice gave great impressiveness to the music of Baldassare. The incidental ballet included the clever dancing of Mdlle. Girod.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

The reappearance of Mdlle. Marie Marimon as Amina, in "La Sonnambula," was recorded last week. On Saturday this refined and accomplished singer was heard in another of those characters with which she was identified here last season, that of Maria, in "La Figlia del Reggimento." Again the grace and charm of her finished vocalisation were displayed to advantage in Donizetti's genial music. In the vivacious duet with Sergeant Sulpizio, the joyous vivandière's song of the regiment, "Ciascun lo dice," and the pathetic leave-taking, "Convien partir," in which the foundling bids adieu to her military friends on departing for her newly-discovered position in fashionable life—Mdlle. Marimon sang with alternate arch humour and sentiment. In the lesson-scene, and the subsequent trio with the Marchioness and the Sergeant, in which Maria horrifies the former by her sudden resumption of her

former military manner, Mdlle. Marimon sang and acted in the true spirit of refined comedy; and the brilliant delivery of the introduced bravura finale completed a highly attractive and successful performance. Signor Fancelli was a more than usually efficient Tonio, Signor Agnesi a capital representative of the genial old Sergeant, and Mdlle. Bauermeister, as the Marchioness, was duly formal and courtly. The opera was supplemented by the cloister scene from "Robert le Diable," supported by Signori Vizzani and Foli and Mdlle. Blanche Riccio as the principal nunn.

On Tuesday Madame Trebelli-Bettini made her first appearance this season, as Urbano, in "Les Huguenots," and sang, with the same charm as ever, the two songs of the page Urbano, the first of which was encored, as usual. Mdlle. Titiens's performance as Valentina presented all its well-known characteristics of vocal and dramatic grandeur, although her voice betrayed occasional signs of hoarseness. Signor Fancelli has scarcely ever appeared to greater advantage than on this occasion, when, as Raoul, he sang with a fervour of sentiment and an impassioned earnestness that made a marked impression, particularly in the duet septet and the great duet with Valentina. Mdlle. Colombo gave the music of Margarita with good intention, but somewhat feebly. Important features in the cast were, as formerly, the performances of Signori Agnesi, Mendioroz, and Foli, as St. Bris, Di Nevers, and Marcello.

This week will terminate the sixteenth season of Saturday Afternoon Concerts at the Crystal Palace, which will be followed, as usual, by a supplementary performance for the benefit of Mr. Manns, the estimable conductor. At last Saturday's concert Mdlle. Emma Brandes made a highly favourable impression by her refined performance of Schumann's concerto, in which the young pianist displayed that highly-trained mechanism and intelligence which attracted so much attention last season. The symphony on Saturday was Beethoven's "Eroica;" the overtures, Weber's, to "Preciosa," and Mr. A. Sullivan's "Overture di Ballo." The vocalists were Mdlles. Renzi and Colombo and Signor Mendioroz. Of the first-named lady (a débutante) we must take another opportunity to speak.

The second concert of the Philharmonic Society's sixtieth season took place on Monday, when one of Handel's "hautboy concertos" commenced the performance. During last year's season the sixth of the same composer's twelve "concerti grossi" for stringed instruments was given, and pleased so greatly as to lead to the selection of the other specimen referred to, both being interesting as belonging to a form of composition in which the germ of the modern orchestral symphony is plainly evident, and the work now referred to possessing special value as having been produced in 1703, when Handel was but eighteen. It quite foreshadows, if it does not realise, the grandeur and beauty of his subsequent compositions of the same kind; and each of its divisions—the introduction and allegro, the sarabande and the final movement—was received with great applause. The solo oboe, which runs prominently throughout the concerto, was played with great skill by Mr. Lavigne. A principal feature in Monday's concert was Madame Schumann's splendid performance of Robert Schumann's pianoforte concerto in A minor. Mendelssohn's overture, "The Isles of Kingal," Beethoven's second symphony (in D), and Gounod's "Saltarelle" completed the instrumental programme. Vocal pieces were contributed by Mdlle. Regan and Mr. Vernon Rigby. Mr. Cusins conducted with his known efficiency.

The fourth season of the Oratorio Concerts is drawing towards a close. The ninth concert took place last week, when "Elijah" was given, the principal solos by Messdames Rudersdorff and Bentham Fernandez, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Whitney, the latter of whom replaced Herr Stockhausen, who was suffering from a cold. In the subordinate solo music Misses Spiller and Dones, Mr. Nordblom, and Mr. Pyatt did good service. Mr. Barnby conducted, as usual, and his excellent choristers again distinguished themselves in the choruses. "St. Paul" is to be given at the concert of Wednesday next.

At the next concert of the Sacred Harmonic Society, on April 26, Sir M. Costa's "Eli" is to be given.

Six of the twelve weekly People's Concerts, at the Royal Albert Hall, have now taken place, the programme of this week having been principally devoted to nautical ballads, under the direction of Mr. Land.

The selection announced for the fourth of Mr. Henry Holmes's excellent Musical Evenings comprised string quartets, Mozart No. 10 and Beethoven No. 9, Mr. E. Silas's clever pianoforte trio in C, and violin solos by Mr. H. Holmes.

A series of performances of Opéra Comique is announced to commence, on April 29, at the theatre in the Strand bearing that title. Among the artists already engaged are said to be Messdames Marie Cabel and Ugalde.

Mr. Charles Hallé's twelfth series of Pianoforte Recitals is to commence on May 3, and to be continued on following Fridays.

Mdlle. Clara Louise Kellogg left New York on Saturday, in order to fulfil her engagement at Her Majesty's Opera. Mdlle. Christine Nilsson and M. Capoul were to sail on the 27th inst. for England, they also being engaged at Her Majesty's Opera.

Mr. John Thomas, the eminent performer on the harp, has received the appointment of harpist to her Majesty.

THE THEATRES.

As might have been expected, little novelty has found its way this week to any of the houses, so thoroughly had they prepared for the season at its beginning. There is, however, an innovation at the Gaiety, which enables the manager to create a diversion wheatever he pleases by a morning performance. On Saturday Mr. Toole's talents were called into requisition as the hero of a comic opera by Herr Meyer Lutz, entitled "The Miller of Milberg." Raymond, a wealthy farmer, would marry Agnes, an orphan whom he has reared (Miss Loseby), and the grateful maiden willingly consents to the arrangement. Nevertheless, he grows jealous of a steward, Sebastian (Mr. J. G. Taylor), and to satisfy his suspicions assumes the disguise of a Jew pedlar offering trinkets for sale, and Sebastian makes a purchase as a present for Agnes. This is too much for Raymond, who throws off his disguise; but explanations follow which restore his equanimity. The music of this little drama is highly creditable to the composer.

The French players proceed satisfactorily. After several representations of "La Camaraderie" and "Les Filles de Marbre," in which pieces the company show to great advantage, Mdlle. Page being truly excellent in the part of Marco, the arrival of Mdlle. Fargeuil and M. Parade has enabled the management to produce "Nos Intimes," the most popular and taking comedy of the last season. The largest audiences, except that on the night of M. Ravel's benefit, have been attracted to the St. James's Theatre to witness this representation. M. Ravel has deferred his departure, and consequently the cast is materially strengthened.

PRINCE ARTHUR AND THE GROCERS' COMPANY.

Last week the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Grocers' Company, one of the twelve principal guilds of the City of London, presented the freedom of their order to Prince Arthur, inclosed in a gold casket, and afterwards entertained his Royal Highness and a distinguished company at a banquet in their hall in Princes-street. This company ranks second among the ancient guilds of the City, and dates its origin as far back as five centuries. The Master (Mr. R. B. Barron) presided at the presentation ceremony, and afterwards at the dinner, which was served with much splendour. The Prince having signed the roll of honorary members, the Master, according to custom, offered his Royal Highness the right hand of fellowship, and wished him long life, happiness, and prosperity. The governing body then escorted the Prince to his seat at the banquet, immediately on the right of the Master, the Duke of Cambridge being on the Master's left, and the Bishop of Winchester, Lord Chief Justice Bovill, Mr. Gathorne Hardy, M.P., and others of the more distinguished guests occupying seats at the principal table. We have mentioned the gold casket containing the record of the freedom. Our illustration shows its artistic design. On its front are the arms of Prince Arthur, enamelled in proper colours, with chased gold military trophies, and the cipher of his Royal Highness in high relief. On the reverse side are the arms of the company, also enamelled, and the dais in raised gold. The cover is adorned with the rose, thistle, and shamrock, surmounted by a jewelled crown, resting on a cushion, with the collar and badge of the Garter; on the two end compartments is the crest of the company, a camel, in high relief and richly chased. The casket was made by Messrs. S. and R. Garrard, of the Haymarket.

H.M.S. THUNDERER.

The launch of this powerful ship of war, in Pembroke Dock-yard, on the 25th ult., was mentioned at the time. She is of the same class as the Devastation, and built from the designs of Mr. E. J. Reed, late Chief Constructor of the Navy. She is a twin-screw iron ram, with two turrets, each of which is to carry two of the 35-ton "Woolwich Infant" guns. The projectiles of those guns weigh 700 lb., and the guns have a range of nearly six miles. The Thunderer is completely ironclad to the main deck, above which is a breastwork plated with 12 in. thickness of armour, within which the turrets revolve. The length of the Thunderer between perpendiculars is 285 ft. The length of the keel for tonnage is 246 ft. 3 1-8 in. The extreme breadth is 62 ft. 2 in.; the breadth for tonnage is 58 ft. The draught of water forward is 25 ft. 8 in.; aft, it is 26 ft. 5 in. The burden is 4412 tons, old measurement. As the Thunderer will have no masts she will be wholly dependent when at sea on her engines for propulsion. She has therefore been fitted with engines of 800 nominal horse power, on the improved expansive principle, with surface condensers, manufactured by Messrs. Humphreys and Tennant.

Most of our readers are aware that a Royal Commission was appointed last year to report upon the various classes of ships then under construction. Only a small portion of their recommendations has been made public; but the Fury, the largest of the breastwork Monitors, has been stopped till after the trial of the Devastation and Thunderer, which have been fitted with additional bulwarks at their sides, to give them increased stability and safety in a sea-way; and experiments have been made by Mr. Froude and others, under the direction of the Lords of the Admiralty, with models of the Devastation class and other ships. Mr. Froude has likewise experimented upon the new gun-boats.

In the trials of rolling it was found that by the addition

of deep bilge keels the motion was so much diminished that, even when the model was heeled over 40 deg. and there let go, it returned but little past the upright position, and quickly became steady. Keels will, therefore, probably be given to iron ships, more especially as keels are found greatly to improve the steerage as well as materially to diminish the number of oscillations. It appeared from the same investigation that waves of a certain period would capsize any of our Monitors; but experience has taught the sailor that no just inference can be made from experiments with small models,

out, and that his men and gear are clear of the recoil when the gun is fired. The captain of the gun, subject to the command of the lieutenant and junior officers of the turret, is likewise to see that his frictional compressors (brakes) are set up to the proper degree of tightness effectively to control the motion of the enormous mass of gun and carriage recoiling from the shock of the very heavy charge with which the 35-ton gun is fired. These compressors then hold the gun securely when loading, and keep it under control while being run out.

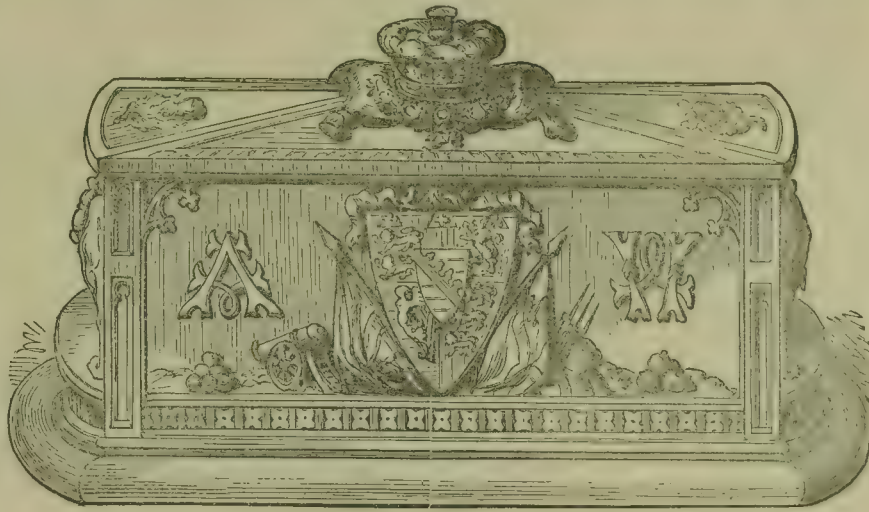
The whole of the 35-ton guns for the Thunderer and Devastation, and also the four guns for the Fury, are now completed by the Woolwich Royal Gun Factories; and the two former ships are being rapidly pushed forward for trial at sea.

The armament for each ship is to consist of four muzzle-loading rifled guns, each of 35 tons, mounted on Captain Scott's carriages, in two turrets. Our illustrations represent a sectional plan and two transverse sections of the turrets, showing the new 35-ton guns mounted in "compound muzzle-pivoting carriages," designed by Captain Scott, R.N., expressly for these guns and turrets; one object being to obtain the greatest amount of elevation and depression of gun with the least height and diameter of turret, and the smallest possible opening or port in the armour. This is accomplished by lifting the gun bodily in the carriage, by means of hydraulic power, so that the gun may be fired from three different points or steps, a certain number of degrees being covered at each position, and following successively from the greatest elevation to the least depression, until the desired range is obtained. There are two hydraulic engines fitted under each gun, as shown in Section No. 1. One hydraulic engine is for use when the gun is in the loading position; the other, when the gun is out, in the firing position.

At either of these positions the gun can be lifted to the desired height; the pumps (fitted in cisterns for working the ram) are fixed in the frames of the turrets, near the rear of the guns, and are worked by long levers, as shown on the plan. When it is requisite to run the gun in or out, the gear and "pitch" chain, shown in the Plan, are used; the carriage is lifted on its rear rollers by means of the small hydraulic engine and lever fixed on the "cheek" of the carriage in Section No. 1, which can be worked by one man. Each carriage is fitted with two "bow" compressors, which are set up by a man turning the hand-wheels as required; the inner compressor is self-acting, and the outer compressor is used as a brake to control the gun when being run in or out in a leeway. At the recent trials of firing on board the Glatton, her 25-ton guns were easily brought up within 4 ft., or less than half the full length of recoil. The guns are "laid" by sighting over the roof of the turret, which is effected by the captain of the gun standing on a platform at the rear of each gun, his head projecting above the top, and being protected by an iron dome. In Section 1 he is shown in the act of training the turret by steam power, having hold of the lever that turns it. A complete revolution of each of the turrets can be made in forty seconds.

Section 2 shows the 700-lb. projectile at the muzzle, and the men engaged in placing its studs in the rifle-grooves of the gun. The man at the side is attending the compressor which holds the gun back in the loading position; and, when this operation is completed, the captain of the gun gives the word run out, the compressor man slacks the compressor, keeping it in hand to check the gun, and ease it out so gently as not to disturb the shot. When out, the gun is trained by steam upon the object, primed with a detonating tube, and then fired as may be ordered.

This year's Synod of the English Presbyterian Church was opened, on Monday evening, in Regent-square. The Rev. Thain Davidson, of Islington, was unanimously elected Moderator for the ensuing year.

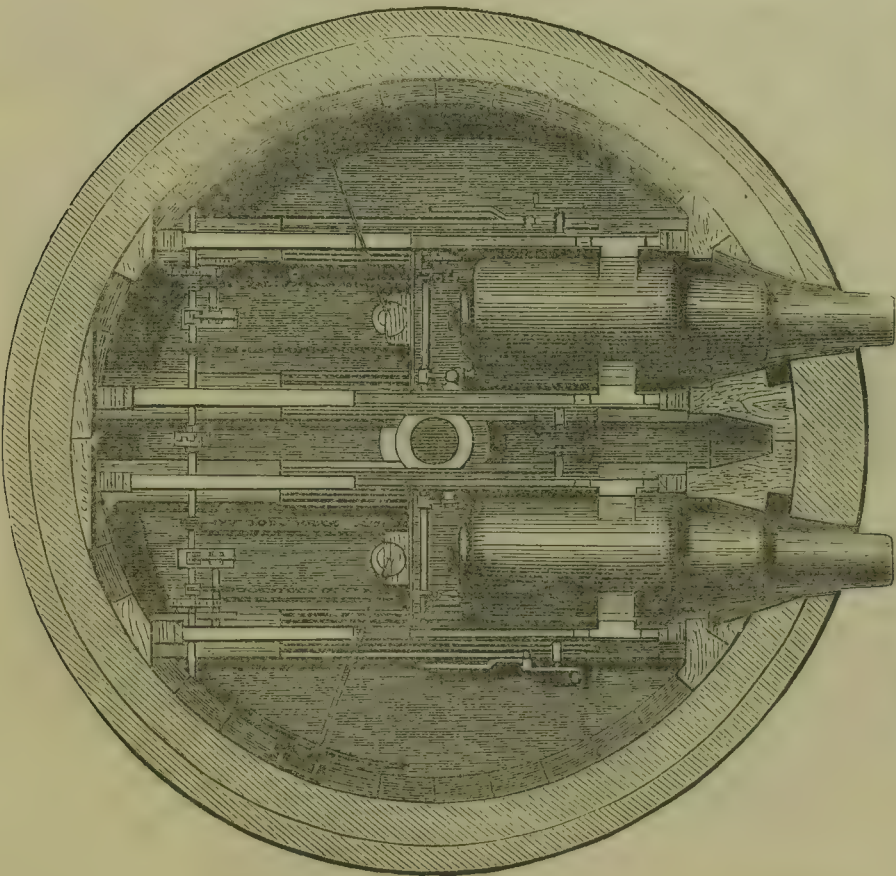


CASKET PRESENTED TO PRINCE ARTHUR WITH THE FREEDOM OF THE GROCERS' COMPANY.

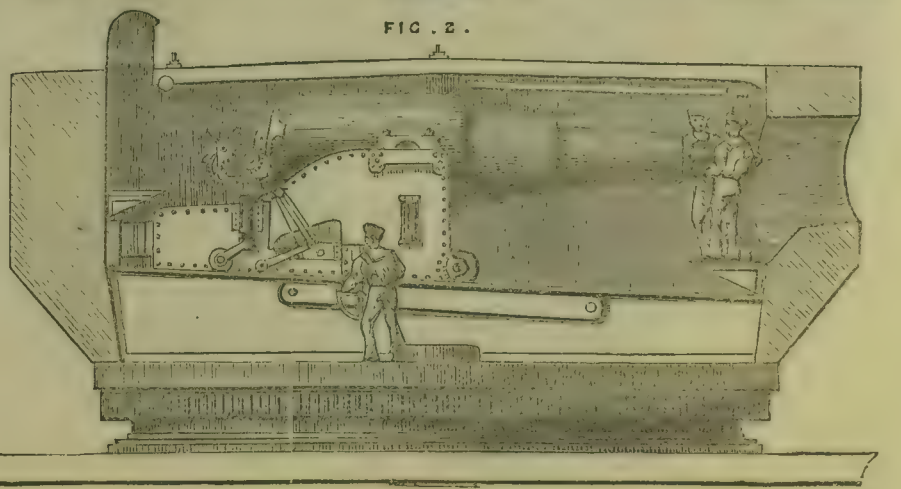
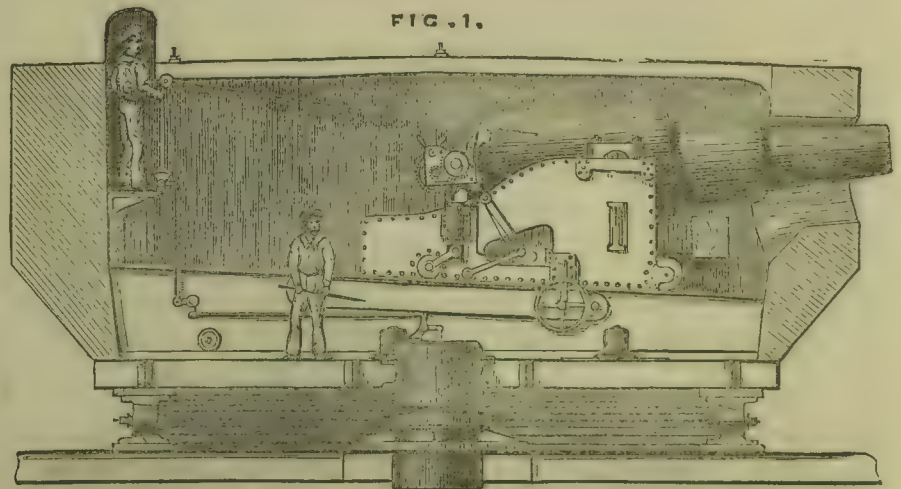
which are too shallow to have their bottoms in comparatively still water, as to the effect of seas upon vessels with a deep draught of water. In fact, many experienced sailors think such dangerous waves exist but in theory, and that not only the Devastation class, but also the Glatton and the smaller Monitors of the Cyclops and Cerberus type, would be safe in any weather. The American Monitors which foundered at sea were lost in consequence of damages received in action and weakness of structure. In the case of the Passaic, one of these vessels, the opening of the overhang admitted the water, which caused her to founder. Such a danger does not exist in the English far more strongly-built breast-work Monitors, in which, if there be any weakness, it is supposed to lie in the turrets, and more especially in the gear which turns them. The Glatton, which is to be fired at, has been long detained at Chatham, to fit additional means of turning and holding her turret, so as to provide a preventive, or substitute, in case of damage to the present arrangement.

Our illustration shows one of the turrets of the Devastation or Thunderer (they are identical in their dimensions and fitment), with the 35-ton Fraser guns, being worked at sea. The captain of the turret is in the act of laying his two guns by means of the steam jet which turns the turret, and this allows him to bring both guns (which are parallel to each other) upon the enemy. This done, he awaits his superior's orders as to firing both guns simultaneously or allowing the captain of each gun to fire off his own weapon separately. It will be seen that these guns are laid upon the object by sights placed upon the top of the turret—the ports being a little larger than the diameter of the muzzle, and only of sufficient size to obtain the requisite elevation and depression of the gun, but not large enough to look through, as is done in the case of pointing a gun mounted in a broadside port, where the sights are affixed to the top of the gun.

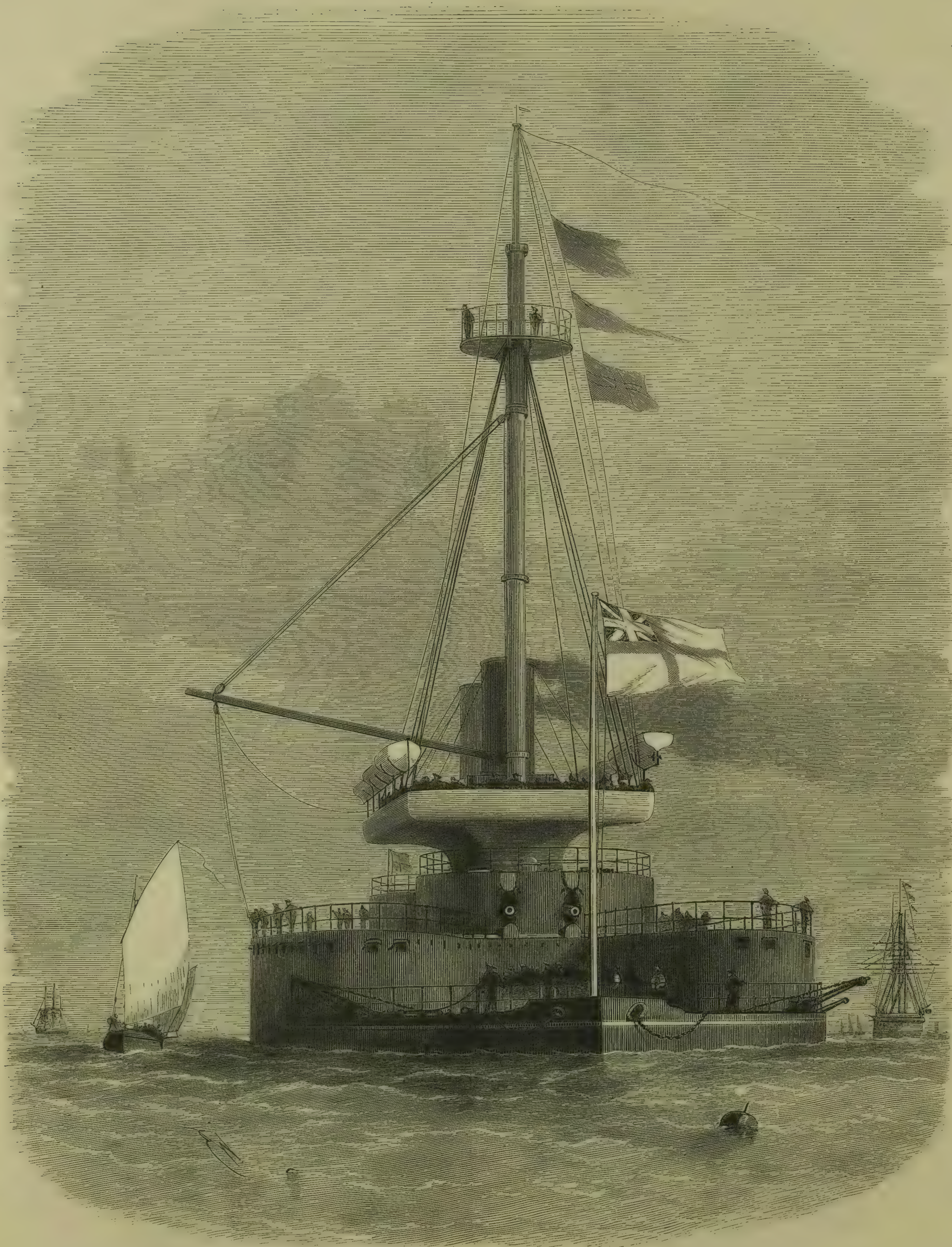
It is the special duty of the captain of each gun to see that the elevation given to it corresponds with the distance of the object and the orders he receives, and after discharge he is to take care that his gun is quickly and properly loaded and run



PLAN OF TURRET AND GUN-CARRIAGES.



SECTIONS OF TURRET, WITH A GUN CARRIAGE IN TWO POSITIONS.



STERN VIEW OF H.M.S. THUNDERER.



"ST. GILES S-IN-THE-FIELDS," BY TOWNELEY GREEN.
IN THE EXHIBITION AT THE DUDLEY GALLERY.

"ST. GILES'S-IN-THE-FIELDS."

How pleasantly could an antiquary entertain us by describing this locality when its designation was not so ridiculous a misnomer—when the old church which gives its name to the district stood literally "in the fields," quite out of old London city, out beyond Holborn-bars, out across and beyond Lincoln's-inn-fields! Now, how is the fair fresh face of nature changed! All that is ugly and dirty, dingy and stale in human habitations; all that is most poverty-stricken, squalid, and wretched, dissipated and vicious, in the aspect and habits of a town population, seems here to have gathered together and grown till "St. Giles's" has become the synonym for misery and degradation—a proverbial foil to the other extreme of luxury and wealth in the neighbouring St. James's. Yet even in St. Giles's, Mr. Towneley Green shows us, in the excellent drawing we have engraved from the Dudley Gallery, that materials may be found for pictorial purposes. Here, too, Charles Dickens, that great artist in words, made the sketches for some of his most effective and finished pictures. Perhaps from this very spot he drew the portraits of the immortal Sairey Gamp, Pol Sweedlepipes, and the rest of the characters he has associated with St. Giles's, and which so irresistibly move us to laughter or sympathetic pity. Mr. Green's drawing, with its bird-shop in the foreground, can scarcely fail to recall the Poll Sweedlepipes of "Nicholas Nickleby" to all readers of Dickens. The bird-shops form (of course, after the gin-palaces) one of the most remarkable features of St. Giles's, as of Clerkenwell, Whitechapel, the New-cut, and other of the "lowest" neighbourhoods of the metropolis. The love of the very poorest Londoners for their feathered pets and other small domestic animals is one of the most agreeable traits in their character. It is surprising how learned they are in the mysteries of breeding and training their favourites, from fighting bull-dogs and terriers to singing canaries; and it is quite touching to see how carefully and even tenderly they treat them. This taste of these poor folk seems to be the last and only link which binds them to the remote country and the great outer world of nature. In the limited view embraced by the drawing there are two of these shops, the fronts of both of them entirely covered with cages. In the foremost one you may make out bantam and other fowls, pouting pigeons, fancy black rabbits, guinea-pigs, canaries, and a great variety of small birds, together with a thorough-bred bull-dog, the admiration of two connoisseurs, one of them in a velvet short coat much resembling himself in build, and towards whom the dog turns up his frightful visage, showing two or three of his teeth on one side, as with an incipient growl. A little slatternly girl and a boy seem equally interested in the brute. The shop next door is closed, but with no announcement of its being to let on the shutters: it is probably a Jew's old-clothes emporium, shut during the proprietor's Sabbath, for St. Giles's is a London Ghetto as much as Houndsditch. Below, in the aperture to the kitchen, or rather cellar, is a cobbler and a Christian, for his secondhand wares are all raced for sale in front. Beside the old fellow sits his daughter, in curl-papers—a hint that vanity is not unknown even in the cellar of a cobbler in St. Giles's. Other characteristic figures are the boys tossing for halfpence; the flower-girls starting on their daily rounds; the ragged, draggled young woman, who has evidently been pretty, so carelessly carrying her baby; and, beyond, that frequent incident near the gin palaces, two women quarrelling—the one a lean and pale shrew, the other a red-faced plethoric virago!

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

EXPANSION BY HEAT.

Professor Tyndall, LL.D., F.R.S., began a course of nine lectures on Heat and Light, on Thursday week, the 11th inst. In his opening remarks, he alluded to the two philosophical schools formerly engaged in the study of the visible universe—the one basing itself on speculation, and the other on observation and experiment. The latter has prevailed, and it is a common saying that in the investigation of nature you cannot go beyond experience; but this statement needs qualification. The atomic theory of the ancient philosophers was derived from the observation of small sensible particles of matter; but in transmitting them to atoms they so much diminished the size as to place them entirely beyond the boundary of experiment; and now modern philosophers assume the existence of invisible atoms, and molecules or groups of atoms, without which they cannot possibly reach the roots of natural phenomena. After stating that the subject of his lectures would be the play of the power that we term heat among these atoms and molecules, Dr. Tyndall referred to a stretched platinum wire, which he described as an assemblage of atoms held near each other by their mutual forces; and he proved that the wire expanded when it was warmed—this being due, he said, to the heat forcing the atoms more widely apart. Experiments were then given demonstrating expansion by heat and contraction by cold in brass, iron, and other bodies; and the effects of very small changes were rendered strikingly visible by suitable arrangements; among others, causing the motion of a disk of light on the screen, upwards or downwards, as the temperature varied. After showing that the sudden cooling of a red-hot bar of iron by contracting caused the snapping of a bar of steel to which it was attached, the Professor referred to the application of the force of contraction in drawing leaning walls to an upright position, in riveting steam-boilers, and in other work; and he alluded to the necessity of caution in using iron in building, in consequence of its liability to expansion and contraction through changes in temperature. He then illustrated the different powers of expansion possessed by different bodies and their application. Thus brass expands more than iron; and he alluded to certain crystals which expand more in one direction than another, probably due to the atoms oscillating more freely in that direction than in any other. The expansion of atmospheric air by heat was next considered, and reference was made to the experiments of Count Rumford, who demonstrated that heat cannot be the kind of fine matter termed caloric, because its supply by friction is inexhaustible, which matter is not, and must be a mode of motion, now generally considered to be vibratory. This theory was elucidated by experiment; and, as an illustration of the energy of these vibrations, he stated that the amount of energy abstracted from the hand dipped into a finger-glass, whereby the temperature of the water was raised one degree centigrade, was sufficient to raise the water 1390 ft. above the earth's surface. In conclusion he referred to and illustrated the prevalent conception of the vaporous or gaseous state of matter, that in the body of a liquid each atom or molecule is surrounded on all sides and prevented from flying away, but that at the surface the molecules may be jerked away from the liquid altogether, strike against surfaces and against each other, recoil like little elastic balls; and, finally, the Professor alluded to the co-efficients of expansion and the extreme care required in determining them.

THE INFLUENCE OF ROUSSEAU.

Mr. John Morley, the editor of the *Fortnightly Review*, gave the discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, the 12th inst.

Rousseau's teaching, he said, sowed the seeds of the restlessness which is so manifest throughout modern Europe. The teaching itself was not fundamentally original, since Rousseau owed much to Geneva, where he was born in the midst of public discontents and the discussion of the first principles of politics and theology, such as the doctrine of the sovereignty of peoples and the tendency towards natural religion and a pure Theism; and he also owed much to Montaigne, Plutarch, Hobbes, and Locke. His originality lay in the temper and sentiment which he introduced into social discussions, and which exactly suited the ripeness of the times. Until his memorable diversion, the battle between the old and new in France had been between the Church and the Encyclopédistes, or Voltairians—the latter being rationalistic, critical, and argumentative, and believing enthusiastically in progress by means of new intellectual acquisitions. Rousseau sided with neither school, having no taste for dogma or authority on the one hand, nor for mere knowledge or controversy on the other. His influence took root in a new type of life, springing away from the corruption and frivolity of artificial society to simple and pure individual life, dogma being abandoned for spiritual theism, and pride of intellect for health of feeling. Hence his writings enlarged the attack, which the philosophers had carefully restricted to the Church and theology, so as to comprehend the whole social order in their destructive criticism. They touched the entire circle of life, and hence they inspired not only the Jacobin Robespierre and the transcendental Deist George Sand, but imbued the Royalist Chateaubriand and the Christian Lamennais, and they produced ultimately a magnificent expansion of the literature of imagination. But if Rousseau had confined himself to the presentation of a moral ideal, his work would have taken its place with the other Utopian visions by which men have been cheered and elevated. He proceeded from man to the *milieu*; from the consideration of the right type of mankind to the means by which we are to be prepared for the right type of life with regard to the conditions of society. It was his method in the latter aspect which has made him so mischievous. He cut off the whole past of the race, obliterating history from memory and the whole social ordering from sight, and inundating the study of social truth with metaphysical *a priori* fictions—such as the rights of man, laws of nature, and the rest. The revolutionary dogmas of the equality of man and of the equality of material condition, were both involved in his conception, though with respect to equality of material condition he did not insist on it from any exaltation of the material side of life; on the contrary, his notion of democracy was truly spiritualistic, and had its basis in a moral revolt. His fundamental merit was his protest against the stationary fatalism of those who exaggerate the strength of social continuity and the grip of the past over the present. His fatal error was his disregard of the intellectual and moral endeavours of the past, and a blind ignorance of the experience of the race. What made his errors so baneful was the concurrence of the economic and political conditions of France, which were so devoid of all coherence as to permit his anti-social speculations to become violent explosive forces. He deserves, however, the gratitude of mankind for the impulse which he gave to the motives for the study of social truth, by pointing out how short a way we have gone towards the admission of the bondsmen of society to the best advantages of civilisation. Sir Henry Holland, Bart., D.C.L., F.R.S., the president, was in the chair.

THE STAR DEPTHS.

Mr. Richard A. Proctor, B.A., honorary secretary of the Royal Astronomical Society, gave the first of a course of five lectures on the star depths on Saturday last. He began by remarking that the stellar heavens on a calm night suggest the idea of a solemn stillness. If we watch them from hour to hour, or night after night, or from year to year, they still seem to be at perfect rest; but in reality the starry vault displays the most stupendous scene of activity that man can contemplate. Each star is a sun, many being mightier orbs than our own sun. Each star is urging its course through space with a velocity compared with which every form of motion known to us may be regarded as almost complete immobility; and, moreover, not a few of the stars are subject to changes of lustre implying vast alterations in the amount of heat which they supply to their dependent worlds. The question is thus suggested whether our own sun may not one day undergo a like change, or whether, in long past ages, he may not have been far more intensely heated than he now is. To answer this question by direct solar observations would involve the work of many generations. But we can indirectly form an opinion on the subject, if we can determine whether a large or small proportion of the stars—that is, of other suns—undergo changes of lustre. Hence we are led to inquire whether the star-sphere presented to the first observers of the heavens the same general aspect as the present. Mr. Proctor then exhibited illuminated photographs of different parts of the heavens, and showed where the ancients probably recognised the figures of a bear, a lion, the ship Argo, and other forms. Although a certain degree of resemblance exists, he said that the likeness does not seem sufficiently striking to explain the formation of these constellations, unless we assume that not a few stars have either waned or waxed in lustre, or were wholly new, or that some have disappeared altogether. The inference would be that our sun's lustre may not be so stable as is commonly supposed. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to the discussion of the stellar distances, and of the marvellous scale on which the universe of stars is constructed, illustrated by several illuminated photographs, including one showing the places of no less than 324,000 stars.

SOCIAL SCIENCE AND STATISTICS.

Dr. Wm. A. Guy, F.R.S., Professor of Hygiene at King's College, London, began his second lecture, on Tuesday last, by thus stating the problem that he had reserved for discussion. Do the figures that disquieted Quetelet and inspired Buckle with confidence really warrant any change in our views of the human will, and the actions that flow from it? In considering this question Dr. Guy incidentally noticed many social facts and phenomena of the highest interest. He said that there is no class of men so well prepared by their occupation, studies, and habits of mind to discuss such questions, as members of his own profession, for they must constantly take note of the causes of disease under two distinct heads—the predisposing and the exciting—recognising in every sick person one who has been predisposed or prepared to fall ill by all the antecedent circumstances of his life—his original constitution, his occupation, and his habits, and who has been made ill by some exciting cause, external to himself—by weather, by contagion, by poison, by violence, or by acts of negligence. Thus prepared, the physician cannot fail to see the force of the analogy that exists between the body and the mind. He has but to substitute a crime for a disease, an imprudence for a sickness, to discover, in both, predisposing and exciting causes, the one forming the man's character, the other determining his actions. Thus men, acting on their knowledge of a man's antecedents, are in the habit of foretelling what he will do when called upon to act. A friend of John Howard, or a

comrade of Wellington, or a calm student of the character of the third Napoleon and the state of France, would be likely to guess aright as to the acts of those men. But, said Dr. Guy, that the will has had nothing to do with the acts of the men, or the issue of events, is hard to believe and impossible to prove. To be born without a will is to be idiotic; to lose a will once possessed is madness. He then pointed out the narrow range of observation possessed by the early statisticians, and, after rehearsing a series of facts relating to matters in which the will has no place, and to others in which it makes itself felt, and examining, in turn, such subjects as births, deaths, and marriages; the causes of death, prices of grain, imports of articles of secondary necessity (such as sugar, tea, and tobacco), and crimes of passion and fraud, he came to the conclusion that the will cannot be proved by figures to be non-existent, and that it shows itself as a source of steadiness in human affairs. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to a brief survey, with many interesting details, of the condition of the United Kingdom and its statistics. It concluded with a sketch of the divisions and subdivisions of social science which would arise out of the assumption of labour as a basis of classification—namely, those who need not work, those who will not work, those who cannot work, and those who must work, besides a group consisting of those who are withdrawn from productive and competitive labour to serve the Government and take care, in various ways, of the weak, unproductive, and dangerous members of society. This classification will be further considered in the next lecture. Dr. Guy's statements and comments were largely illustrated by tables and diagrams, the result of long observation and profound calculation.

Professor Blackie, F.R.S.E., will give a discourse on the Genius and Character of the Modern Greek Language at the next evening meeting on Friday, April 26.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Sir Peter Smith, C.B., K.C.M.G., who died on the 1st ult., at Montreux, in Switzerland, formerly of the Colonial Office, was proved in London on the 10th inst., under £18,000 personalty, by Charles Talbot, Esq., and Admiral Sir Adolphus Slade, K.C.B. The will, which is in the French language, is dated Jan. 16 last, and the testator died on March 1 following. The will is brief, in which he states that it is his will, and he decides that Napoleon Ulrick Moslet de Wengi, Captain 17th Regiment of the French Infantry, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, shall be his heir, and take the entire possession of all his property.

The will of Henry Harris, Esq., formerly of Heaton Hall, near Bradford, and late of Longwood Bingley, Yorkshire, who died, unmarried, on the 16th ult., in his eighty-third year, was proved at Wakefield, on the 11th inst., by his brother Alfred Harris; his nephew Alfred Harris, jun.; and his great-nephew William Wilson Harris, the executors, to each of whom he leaves a legacy of £500 in addition to any other legacy. The personalty was sworn under £350,000. The will is dated Jan. 31, 1872. The testator directs all his accustomed payments to the poor and annual subscriptions to charities to be continued for twelve months. He also bequeaths £800 for distribution to various poor persons. He bequeaths legacies to the clerks in the Bradford Old Bank (limited), to his housekeeper, butler, and every other indoor and outdoor servant; also £4150, in sums varying from £50 to £500, to local charities, and to charities in London and elsewhere, all these bequests to be free from duty. He also bequeaths to many relatives and friends legacies varying from £19 19s. to £500. He gives fifty shares in the Bradford Old Bank (limited) to each of his twenty-three surviving nephews and nieces, and £2000 each to the families of a deceased niece and nephew. He bequeaths £15,000 stock in the Three per Cent Reduced to each of his three surviving sisters, and £15,000 stock in the Three per Cent Reduced equally amongst the children of his late sister Priscilla Tyndall; also £10,000 Three per Cent Consols to his nephew William Harry Norton, for life, and, after his decease, to his children; also £30,000 Three per Cent Reduced equally amongst five of the children of his brother Richard Peckover Harris; a legacy of £2000 to his nephew Richard Peckover Harris, and a further sum of £6000 to his said nephew for life, and after his death to his children. The testator also bequeaths £10,000 Three per Cent Reduced and £14,000 Three per Cent Consols to the children of his late brother Edward Harris, and £5000 Bank Stock to his nephew Charles Edward Harris; also £4500 Bank Stock to his niece Marianna Harris, for life, and after her decease to her children. The testator devises to his brother Alfred Harris his share in freehold property in Great Horton, together with a legacy of £12,000, and devises and bequeaths the residue of his real and personal estate as follows:—One third to his brother Alfred Harris; one third to his nephew Alfred Harris, jun.; and the remaining one third equally between his nephew William Masterman Harris, and his great-nephew William Wilson Harris.

The will of Robert Dykes, Esq., late of Kilmorie House, Torquay, was proved at Exeter, on the 6th ult., under £250,000 personalty, by Mrs. Marion Dykes, his sister-in-law; the Rev. Frederick A. Savile, of Ardmore, Devon, and his wife, Sophia Stewart Savile, the testator's niece; and Henry Ford, of Exeter, the joint acting executors. The will was made in 1868, with two codicils 1870-1, and the testator died Feb. 7 last, aged seventy-eight. He has left his mansion of Kilmorie to his said sister-in-law, Marion Dykes, the widow of his late brother Thomas, for her life; afterwards to his said niece, Sophia S. Savile, for her life, then to her son, Walter Stewart Savile, absolutely. He has left legacies to the daughter of his late nephew, David Stone Dykes, and to the children of his late nephew, Napoleon R. S. Dykes. The residue, real and personal, he leaves to the said Frederick A. Savile, and his niece, Sophia S. Savile.

The will of Miss Eleanor Gover, late of 29, St. George's-road, Pimlico (only daughter of the late John Gover, Esq.), who died at the age of eighty-four, was proved, on the 3rd inst., under £70,000. She has left the following charitable bequests:—To the Infant Orphan Asylum, the National Benevolent Institution, the London Orphan Asylum, the Shipwrecked Mariners' Institution, Sailors' Home, National Life-Boat Institution, Cripples' Home, Surgical Aid Society, Society for the Relief of Distressed Widows, Royal Hospital for Incurables, National Hospital for Paralysis, and the Pimlico Dispensary, each £100.

The will of the Right Rev. Aubrey George Spencer, D.D., Lord Bishop of Jamaica, was proved in London under £4000; that of the Right Rev. William Morris, Bishop of Troy, under £10,000 (he has left the whole of his property to the three right rev. fathers at Rochester); that of the Rev. Littleton Charles Powys, B.D., of Bradford Abbas, Dorsetshire, under £35,000; and that of John Holland, Esq., of 15, Vicerage-gardens, Kensington, under £40,000.

The will of the Right Hon. Elizabeth Somerset, relict of Lord Arthur Somerset, was proved under £10,000; that of the Hon. Adelaide Georgiana Frederica Ashburnham, under £10,000; and that of the Hon. Agnese Hastings, relict of the Hon. and Rev. Godolphin Hastings, under a nominal sum.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

VISCOUNTSSE KENMURE.

Mary Anne, Viscountess Kenmure, died recently. Her Ladyship was the daughter of James Wildey, Esq., and was married, November, 1843, to Adam, ninth Viscount Kenmure, in the Peerage of Scotland, by whom (who died, without issue, Sept. 1, 1847) she had no issue. The old title of Kenmure, now no longer existent, belonged to the historic family of Gordon of Lochinvar (derived from a common ancestor with the Dukes of Gordon), and suffered attainder in the person of the gallant Lord Kenmure who was beheaded on Tower-hill, in 1716, for his participation in the rising of the previous year.

SIR H. S. WILMOT, BART.

Sir Henry Sacheverell Wilmot, fourth Baronet of Chaddesden, Derby, died at Brighton, on the 11th inst. He was born Feb. 11, 1801, the eldest son of Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart., by Lucy, his wife, eldest daughter of Robert Grimston, Esq., of Newrick, in the county of York. Having received his education at Rugby, he entered the Royal Navy, and retired with the rank of Commander. Sir Henry, who was a J.P. and D.L. for Derbyshire, and High Sheriff of that county in 1852, succeeded to the baronetcy in 1842. He married, Dec. 13, 1826, Maria (who died Dec. 21, 1865), elder daughter of Edward Miller Mundy, Esq., of Shipley Hall, in the county of

Derby, and leaves, with four daughters, two sons, the eldest of whom, now Sir Henry Sacheverell Wilmot, fifth Baronet, M.P. for South Derbyshire, V.C., was born in 1831; and married, in 1862, Charlotte Cecilia, daughter of the Rev. Frederick H. Pare, M.A.

LADY MCGRIGOR.

Mary, Lady McGrigor, widow of Sir James McGrigor, Bart., K.C.B., late Director-General of the Army Medical Department, died, on the 1st inst., in Upper George-street, Bryanston-square, aged ninety-two. Her Ladyship was the youngest daughter of Duncan Grant, Esq., of Lingeistone, in the county of Moray. Her marriage took place June 23, 1810, and its issue consisted of two sons—the present Sir Charles Rhoderick McGrigor, second Baronet, and Walter James McGrigor, M.A.—besides one daughter, Jane Grant, wife of the Rev. Frederick Parr Phillips.

MAJOR FERRIER-HAMILTON.

Major Walter Ferrier-Hamilton, of Westport, in the county of Linlithgow, and Cairnhill, in the county of Ayr, late M.P. for the former county, died, on the 8th inst., at Cathlow House, Torphichen. He was born in 1819, the eldest son of Colonel John Ferrier-Hamilton, of Cairnhill and Westport, J.P., D.L. (of whom we gave a memoir in the obituary of June 3, 1871), by Georgina, his wife, second daughter of Charles, second Viscount Gort. Major Ferrier-Hamilton was M.P. for Linlithgowshire from 1859 to 1865. He was a magistrate for that county and for Ayrshire, and was at one time, Aide-de-camp to the Earl of Eglinton, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He had attained the rank of Major in the 83rd Foot.

MR. BODDAM-WHETHAM.

Alexander Boddam-Whetham, Esq., J.P., Colonel of the Royal Sherwood Foresters, of Kirklington Hall, Notts, died at Rome, on the 29th ult., in the sixty-seventh year of his age. He was a son of the late Rawson Hart Boddam, Esq. (formerly Governor of Bombay), by Eliza Maria, his wife, daughter of W. Tudor, Esq., of Monmouthshire. Mr. Boddam-Whetham was educated at Winchester; subsequently became Captain in the 18th Foot, and was Colonel of the Royal Sherwood Foresters. He assumed the additional surname of Whetham in 1870. He married, June 3, 1841, Maria Agatha, only child of Major-General John Whetham, of Kirklington (son of the Very Rev. John Whetham, D.D., Dean of Lismore), and assumed, in 1870, the additional surname of Whetham. He leaves issue three sons and two daughters; his eldest son, John Whetham, was formerly Lieutenant in the 73rd Foot.

MR. DAVID LYON.

David Lyon, Esq., J.P., D.L., of Goring, Sussex, and Balintrie Castle, in the county of Forfar, whose death abroad is just announced, was the third son of David Lyon, Esq., of Jamaica, and of Portland-place, London, by his wife, Isabella, eldest daughter of John Read, Esq., of Cairney, Forfarshire, and claimed descent from the Easter Ogil branch of the noble house of Glamis. Mr. Lyon was M.P. for Beeralston, 1831-2. He married, 1848, Blanche, daughter of the Rev. Edward and Lady Charlotte Bury, but leaves no issue. His nephew and heir male, Edmund David Lyon, is son of the late James Lyon, Esq., of Woolavington, Sussex. Of Mr. David Lyon's sisters, the eldest, Elizabeth, was the first wife of the present Lord Kilmaine.

His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief on Monday inspected the troops at Aldershot. They were drawn up in three lines on the Queen's Parade, and the divisional command was assumed by Sir Hope Grant. After inspection the troops marched past, and then the infantry were put through various manoeuvres incidental to a sham fight.

The consecration of the new Bishop of Cashel, the Rev. Maurice F. Day, D.D., took place on Sunday morning in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, which was crowded to its utmost capacity by a brilliant assemblage. The consecration was performed by the Archbishop of Dublin; and the sermon was preached by the Rev. Achilles Daunt.

The Chesterfield School Board has decided to borrow £4000 from the Education Department for the building of new schools, the repayment to extend over fifty years. At a meeting of the Sheffield School Board it has been resolved to fix the fees of children attending the board schools at 2d. and 3d. per week.

A meeting, for the purpose of raising a memorial to Lord Mayo, was held, on Thursday week, in St. Patrick's Hall, Dublin Castle. The Duke of Leinster was in the chair. The Lord Chancellor moved the following resolution:—"That we desire to testify our respect and admiration for the public and private character of the late lamented Lord Mayo, and that we consider it our duty to devise some means permanently to do honour to his memory." The Lord Chancellor paid an eloquent tribute to the career of the deceased nobleman, and remarked that the testimonial should be of such a character that all classes of men might co-operate without compromising their principles. The motion was seconded by the Duke of Abercorn, and carried by acclamation. Resolutions appointing a committee to collect subscriptions and decide on the form of memorial, naming secretaries for each province, opening the movement to all parts of the United Kingdom, and arranging other matters of detail, were adopted.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**** All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.**

L. of Brussels.—A good idea, of which we shall have pleasure in availing ourselves if "L." will oblige us by sending the necessary rule that every contributor send his name and address.

C. BALFOY.—You will find such a list in the French chess magazine *La Stratégie*, which you can obtain from Messrs. Barthès and Lowell, of Great Marlborough-street.

A. C. F. MORRIS.—It shall be reported on very shortly.

T. S. A. and MAC.—See notice to "Font" in our last issue.

W. G. HARRIS.—Yes; we are aware of it.

KEITH.—In asking for such information, "Keith" must see the necessity and propriety of furnishing us with his name and address.

AUTHOR.—Many thanks for your courteous explanation; but please observe the notice above to "L. of Brussels."

OLD FRIEND.—The difficulty in the syllable solution of a Knight's Tour would be increased, no doubt, if the verses were in a dead or foreign language; but would the interest in it be as general? We shall try.

VIGILIN.—In time, with practice, "A." and "G." will probably become good players. At present they are evidently inexperienced.

J. DE K. Urecht.—The second game strikes us as very inferior to the first, both in attack and defence.

PONTO.—It shall be re-examined.

BERMUEZ, Canada; A. CHESSPLAYER, Cambridge.—See the notice above to "L. of Brussels" regarding anonymous contributions.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1467 has been received, since the publication of our former list of signatures, from Captain M., of Dublin—Bar-I. W. D.—Demonehy & Marselle—Emile Frau—M. M.—R. B. S. ale—F. H. Mena—Tr-dunne—C. Balfour—Riddington—W. D. of Castlewellan—E. G. Bedford—Avisham—H. H. Henneberg—City Bank—A. C. L.—Swansea—G. Hackett—Van de Kamer—Achille—and Umlah.

**** A great number of notices to correspondents are deferred from want of space.**

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1468.

WHITE. 1. Q to Kt 5th. **BLACK.** R takes Kt. It Black takes Kt with Kt, the answer is, 2. Kt to K 4th, and 3. Q or P gives mate. If he check with the Kt's Pawn, then follow, 2. K to B 4th, and 3. R or P mates. If he take the K's Pawn with King, the reply is,

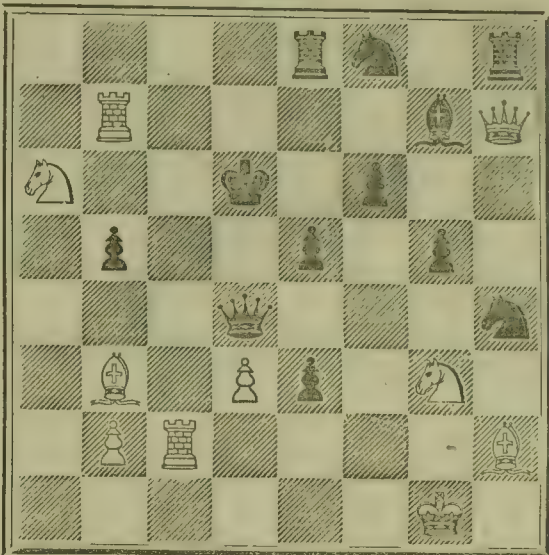
WHITE. 2. Kt to Q 3d (ch), and 3. Q mates. Finally, if Black Queen one of his Pawns, White takes Kt with Kt, checking, and mates next move.

BLACK. 2. Q to Q 7th (ch). Any move. 3. Q or Kt gives mate.

PROBLEM No. 1469.

By Mr. L. J. N. DAMEIDE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Whichever party plays first can mate in four moves.

CHESS IN EDINBURGH.

Another lively specimen of Evans's Gambit, played between Colonel ROBERTSON and one of the best players of the Edinburgh Chess Club.

BLACK (Colonel R.) 1. P to K 4th. **WHITE (Amateur.)** P to K 4th. 2. B to Q 4th. B to Q 4th. 3. P to Q Kt 4th. B takes Kt P. 4. P to Q B 3rd. B to Q R 4th. 5. Kt to K B 3rd. Kt to Q B 3rd. 6. P to Q 4th. P takes P. 7. Castles. P to Q 3rd. 8. B to Q R 3rd. P to K 4th. 9. P to K 5th. P to Q 4th. 10. B to Q Kt 5th. B to K Kt 5th. 11. B takes Kt (ch). P takes B. 12. Q to Q R 4th. P to Q 2nd.

Too precipitate. He won't have done better by playing the Queen to Q R 4th.

BLACK (Colonel R.) If he had moved the Queen to Q 2, then would have followed 13. Kt takes P, &c. 13. P takes P. P to Q 4th. 14. Q to Q B 2nd. P to Q 5th. 15. Kt to Q B 3rd. P to Q B 3rd. 16. K R to K sq. P to K R 3rd. There was not time for this. He should have moved the Bishop to K 3rd at once, to prevent the coming of the K Pawn. 17. P to K 6th. After this crushing move White's position is utterly untenable. 18. R takes B (ch). P takes R. 19. Q to Kt 6th (ch). K to Q 2nd. 20. Kt to K 5th (ch). K to Q B sq. 21. Q takes K P (ch). K to Kt 2nd. 22. Q takes P (ch). K to R 3rd. 23. Kt to Q 7th, and wins.

CHESS IN BATH.

A friendly Match of seven games has just been contested, in the rooms of the Bath Chess Club, between Mr. CUTLER, the president of the Sheffield club, and Mr. THOROLD, the latter gentleman yielding the odds of the first move in every game. The result was that Mr. Thorold had the good fortune to score the seven games in succession, without losing a game or having one drawn. Before leaving Bath, Mr. Cutler generously offered to present a five-guinea set of ivory "Staunton" chessmen and board to be competed for in a handicap tourney of the Bath club, in memoriam of his visit to the city. This liberal gift will operate as a healthy stimulus to the cause of chess in this club, and is a laudable precedent for imitation elsewhere. Subjoined are two of the best games played in the above-mentioned encounter.

(Spanish Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. C.) 1. P to K 4th. **WHITE (Mr. T.)** P to K 4th. 2. Kt to K B 3rd. Kt to Q B 3rd. 3. B to Q Kt 5th. P to Q R 3rd. 4. B to Q R 4th. B to Q B 4th. 5. P to Q B 3rd. P to Q K 2nd. 6. Castles. P to Q Kt 4th. 7. B to Q Kt 3rd. P to Q Kt 3rd. 8. P to Q 4th. P to Q 3rd. 9. B to Q 5th. P to Q 3rd. 10. P to Q 5th looks a more constraining move. 11. B to K Kt 5th. P to K B 3rd. 12. B to K R 4th. R to Q Kt sq. 13. B takes Q Kt. R takes B. 14. B to K Kt 3rd. P to K R 4th. 15. P to K R 4th. P to K R 4th. 16. Kt to K R 2nd. Q to Kt 5th. 17. P to Q 5th. P to K B 4th. 18. K to Kt sq. P takes P. 19. P takes P. Kt to K B 3rd. 20. Kt to Q 2nd. P takes P, in passing. 21. P to K B 4th. P takes P. 22. Q Kt takes P. Taking this Pawn with the K Kt appears to us less injurious. 23. Kt to K B sq. Kt to K 5th. 24. K to R 2nd. Kt takes B. 25. Kt takes Kt. R to K Kt sq. 26. Q to Q 2nd. It is evidently impossible to save the Kt, except by submitting to check-mate. 27. K to R sq. B to K 7th. 28. R to K Kt sq. R to K Kt 5th, winning the game.

Between the same Parties.—(Spanish Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. C.) 1. P to K 4th. **BLACK (Mr. T.)** P to K 4th. 2. Kt to K B 3rd. Kt to Q B 3rd. 3. B to Q Kt 5th. P to Q R 3rd. 4. B to Q R 4th. B to Q B 4th. 5. P to Q B 3rd. P to Q K 2nd. 6. Castles. P to Q Kt 4th. 7. B to Q Kt 3rd. P to Q Kt 3rd. 8. P to Q 4th. P to Q 3rd. 9. B to K Kt 5th. P to K B 3rd. 10. B to K R 4th. R to K Kt sq. 11. P to Q 5th. Kt to Q sq. 12. Q Kt to Q 2nd. P to K Kt 4th. 13. B to K Kt 3rd. P to K R 4th. 14. P to Q B 4th. Q to Q 2nd. 15. Q to Q 2nd. B takes Kt. 16. Kt takes B. Q to K Kt 5th. 17. K to K 3rd. P takes P. 18. Kt to R 2nd. P takes B. 19. Kt takes Q. P takes Kt (dis ch). 20. K to Kt sq. P takes P (ch). 21. R takes P. P to K Kt 6th. 22. K to B sq. P takes R. 23. K to K 2nd. R to K R 7th. 24. R to K B sq. R takes P. 25. Q to Q 3rd. Kt to K 2nd. 26. P to Q B 4th. Kt to K Kt 3rd. 27. Q to Q sq. R to K Kt 5th. 28. B to Q B 2nd. Kt to B 5th (ch). 29. K to Q 2nd. B to Q R 4th (ch). 30. K to K 3rd. B to K 8th. 31. B to Q 3rd. R to K Kt 6th (ch). 32. White resigned.

PRINCE ARTHUR AT HYTHE.

The Hythe and Sandgate Railway is a short branch of the South-Eastern, three miles and a quarter in length, to run from the main line near Westenhanger to Shorncliffe Camp. It is to be connected with the railway to be laid down on the north side of the Military Canal for the conveyance of troops and War Office stores. A line three miles in length from this to Folkestone, and a line of nine miles from Dover to Deal, would complete the Kent and Sussex coast line for defensive military service. The Hythe and Sandgate branch is further connected with a promising land and building speculation, that of the Seabrook Land Company, with 500 acres of land and a mile of sea frontage. The ceremony of cutting the first turf of the railway at Hythe was performed, on Thursday week, by his Royal Highness Prince Arthur. He came by special train from Dover to Shorncliffe, arriving at half-past twelve, and was met by Sir Edward Watkin (chairman), and the Hon. Mr. Byng (deputy chairman), of the South-Eastern Railway Company; with Baron Rothschild, Mr. Gilpin, M.P., Mr. Buckley, M.P., and others. They went on to Hythe in open carriages, with an escort of dragoons. A large number of spectators were assembled in the valley, half a mile from Hythe, where the ceremony was to take place. The bands of the Rifle Brigade and of the 67th Regiment played the National Anthem. The Mayor and Corporation of Hythe, the Local Board of Sandgate, and some of the neighbouring clergy and ministers of religion, with the school children, besides the directors and officers of the railway, ranged themselves round the Prince. Sir Edward Watkin made a speech, explaining the nature of the undertaking, with some remarks on the growth of the railway system in the last forty years. The Rev. Mr. Knollys read prayers, selected or adapted for the occasion. Prince Arthur was then invited to turn the first piece of turf with a silver spade, which he handled more vigorously than expertly, breaking the oaken handle by digging too deep. His Royal Highness was not disconcerted, but used the blade alone to raise a square foot of turf, which he put into an elegant wheelbarrow with his gloved hands, and laid the first sod of the Hythe and Sandgate Branch Railway amidst prolonged applause. The school children sang the National Anthem, the Prince bowed, and the ceremony was at an end. The procession, re-forming as well as it could on the crowded ground, marched through Hythe Broadway to the Townhall amidst a profusion of decorations, and cheering which never ceased. A loyal address was presented to the Prince at the entrance to the Townhall, and was briefly replied to by his Royal Highness. A déjeuner, provided by Mr. Spencer, of the Cannon-street Hotel, was there partaken of. The guests included Lord Sydney, the Lord Lieutenant, Baron Rothschild (who represents the borough), Major-General Sir A. Horsford, many of the neighbouring gentry and officers, the Lord Mayor of London, Sir J. Bennett (Sheriff of London), Mr. Eborall (general manager), Mr. Shaw (secretary), Mr. J. Bibby, and other officers of the company. Sir E. W. Watkin, as chairman, proposed the loyal toasts, and again referred to the presence of Prince Arthur. His Royal Highness, in thanking the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood for their reception of him, said he was sure they would be glad to hear that his brother, the Prince of Wales, had greatly benefited by his stay on the Continent, and that the Princess had regained the strength which was so sorely tried by many anxious watchings during her husband's illness. Prince Arthur wished prosperity to the undertaking that day commenced, and expressed a confident belief that the new line of railway would be of immense benefit to that healthy and beautiful neighbourhood. He proposed the health of Sir Edward Watkin, bearing testimony, from his own observations in Canada, to the great success of that gentleman's railway management.

An International Exhibition is to be opened in Lima in December, and on Saturday evening a number of gentlemen interested in the project dined at the Cannon-street Hotel. The administration of the Peruvian President, Colonel José Balta, was warmly praised.

The programme for the Easter Term at the Working Men's College, Great Ormond-street, has been issued. It comprises classes in art, in English, French, German, Latin, and Greek grammar, composition, and literature; in arithmetic, in economic botany, and the microscope. There is a special elementary class for beginners, and an adult school.

The Earl of Breadalbane having attained his majority, the event was celebrated last week with much festivity and rejoicing on all the extensive estates of his Lordship in Perthshire. In the evening dinners and other public entertainments were held, and the health of the Earl was drunk with Highland honours.

The Court of Common Council has resolved to contribute £1000 towards the City of London Industrial School, now erecting at Bisley, for the reception of 150 boys, on the understanding that the school should be exclusively for lads brought before the City magistrates, and that the Lord Mayor and six of the aldermen be ex officio members of the managing committee.

Under the Presidency of the Lord Mayor, the anniversary festival of the Orphan Working School was held, on Thursday week, at the London Tavern. In proposing "Success to the Institution," the Lord Mayor spoke highly of its merits, after a close personal examination of its details. An annual sum of over £5000 had to be raised in order to supplement the regular income of the charity; and, in reply to an earnest appeal, a list of subscriptions to the amount of £1800 was announced.

A fresh impetus has been given to the movement for the purchase of the Highfield estate as a public park for the Ashton district by a donation of £2000 from Mr. F. D. Astley, of Dukinfield. The sum which has been raised in the neighbourhood amounts to between £5000 and £6000; Mr. T. W. Mellor, M.P., has given £250; Mr. N. Buckley, M.P., £100; and Mr. H. T. Darnton, £500; in addition to which several other gentlemen have each promised £200 or £100. The workpeople in the various mills have not been backward, Stalybridge having in this way contributed £230.

On Monday afternoon the Lady Mayoress was presented with a pair of handsome silver candelabra and a salver, purchased with the surplus of a fund raised for the purpose of presenting the Lord Mayor with his portrait in his official robes. The portrait has recently been painted by E. J. Edgar Williams, and will be displayed in the forthcoming exhibition of the Royal Academy. The presentation to the Lady Mayoress was made by a deputation consisting of about sixty gentlemen, many of them connected with the ward of Castle Baynard, of which the Lord Mayor is Alderman, and among them were Mr. ex-Sheriff Jones, Mr. Deputy Fry, Mr. Luck, chairman of the committee; Mr. Lawley, a member of the Common Council, Mr. Rock, Mr. Tovey, and others. The ceremony took place in the state drawing-room, and the gift was gracefully acknowledged by Lady Gibbons.



PRINCE ARTHUR CUTTING THE FIRST TURF OF THE HYTHE AND SANDGATE RAILWAY.



ENTERTAINMENT TO THE CLARE-MARKET COSTERMONGERS.
SEE PAGE 393.



THE FIRST WARM DAY.

THE FIRST WARM DAY.

It is not only in the tender freshness of the grass, the flowers of early spring, the leaves and blossoms of some forward trees and shrubs, that the beneficent influence of this season is agreeably manifested. In the return of a sense of enjoyment to the aged and invalid members of the human family we hail one of its most blessed effects. The cold winds of March, so likely to have cut the feeble thread of life remaining to the worn-out body after threescore years and ten, have been exchanged for the softer breezes that whisper a promise of generous summer. Now should the old man or the old woman, feeling once more the merciful reprieve which Heaven has granted, for yet another year of mortal lingering upon the familiar Earth, rejoice to put up a silent prayer and thanksgiving, if no words can be found to express the due gratitude, when permitted to walk out on "the first warm day," after the seclusion of a long winter in the closely-shut chambers of a retired household. It is a happy lot, moreover, when this time comes, to have the loving companionship of the young. Age and youth should help each other in their different ways. A daughter or grandchild, like those dutiful girls with the aged lady in our illustration, may do more than any of their elders can do, by such gentle attentions, to sweeten the last drops in the cup of life. Let them hold it a privilege to be allowed to render this service, which is twice blessed, and which they may perhaps live to need for themselves.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Baker, C. H. Coryndon, to be Vicar of Ashham, near Lowther.
Barter, H. J.; Incumbent of St. James's, Stratford, Essex.
Godson, Edwin; Vicar of Burrowbridge, Bridgewater.
Southcomb, H. G.; Curate of Darlington; Vicar of Bridgerule, near Holsworthy.
Gorringe, Peter Rollins; Rector of Manston, Dorset.
Kirtton, Frederic; Vicar of St. Gabriel's, Bromley, Middlesex.
Parr, John; Vicar of St. Mary, Marlborough.
Pringle, A. D.; Vicar of Blakeney, Gloucestershire.
Tubnell, Frederick; Perpetual Curate of St. Paul's Chapel, Marylebone.
Williams, D. Rowland; Rector of Bowers Gifford.

Dr. Thomas Vowler Short, who resigned the bishopric of St. Asaph about two years ago, died recently, at the age of eighty-three.

Mr. Walter Phillimore, the son of the Dean of Arches, has been appointed to the Chancellorship of the diocese of Lincoln, vacated by the resignation of Sir Travers Twiss.

The first stone of the new chancel of St. Mary's, Crown-street, Soho, was laid, on Wednesday, by Canon Liddon. The new chancel is designed on a scale to harmonise with the design of the future nave.

Dr. Vaughan, the Master of the Temple, resumed his public readings in the Epistle of the Hebrews, on Tuesday morning, in the Lecture-room of the Middle Temple, and he will continue them during the Easter and Trinity law terms.

Yesterday week the new school-rooms in connection with the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, erected at the sole cost of Mr. William Butcher, were opened. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided, and several gentlemen connected with the district addressed the meeting.

On Wednesday week the Bishop of Oxford, attended by the Archdeacon, consecrated the new Church of St. Frideswide, in the parish of St. Thomas-the-Martyr, Oxford. The building, which, when the spire is completed, will be a very elegant structure, lies immediately on the Botley-road. It is after a design by Mr. Teulon, and consists of nave, tower, and chancel.

On Tuesday the annual meeting of the clergy and churchwardens of the diocese of London was held, the object being the promotion of the fund established by the present Archbishop of Canterbury. It was stated that a sum of £435,000 had been promised or received, and that, in addition to this amount, £840,000 had within the past few years been raised within the diocese for church and school purposes.

The Duke of Edinburgh presided, on Wednesday night, at the annual festival of the Friends of the Clergy Corporation, at Willis's Rooms. Bishop Claughton responded to the toast of "The Archbishops, Bishops, and Clergy;" General Adams spoke for the Army and Navy; Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., for the Houses of Lords and Commons; and Sir John Bennett for the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London. Subscriptions to the amount of £1200 were announced, including a donation of £25 from the chairman.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its usual monthly meeting, on Monday, at the society's house, Whitehall—the Rev. Prebendary John Evans in the chair. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects, viz.:—Building a new church at Gateshead St. Paul's, Durham; enlarging or otherwise increasing the accommodation in the churches at Cheddar, near Weston-super-Mare; Chevington, near Acklington, Northants; Elmswell, near Bury St. Edmunds; Llanbadock, near Usk, Monmouth; Llanfair-Dyffryn-Clwyd, near Ruthin; Steeple-Ashton, near Trowbridge; Tythegstone, near Bridgend, Glamorgan; and Walton-on-the-Naze, near Colchester. Under urgent circumstances the grants formerly made towards building the churches at Battersea Park, St. Saviour's, Surrey; and North Woolwich, Essex; and towards enlarging the church at Dresden, near Stoke-on-Trent, were each increased. Grants were also made from the School-house and Mission-house Fund towards building, &c., mission churches at Fleur-de-Lis, in the parish of Mynyddislwyn, near Newport, Monmouth; and Amlwch Port, Anglesey. The society also accepted the trust of a sum of money as a repair fund for the church of St. Michael and All Angels, Paddington.—The annual general court of this society will be held at 7, Whitehall, under the presidency of the Archbishop of Canterbury, on Monday, May 27, at three o'clock precisely.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The Rev. James Norris, D.D., President of Corpus Christi College, died on Tuesday, after a short illness, in his seventy-sixth year.

Radcliffe Studentships have been awarded to Mr. Francis J. Carey, of Guy's Hospital, and Mr. C. R. B. Keetley, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on the recommendation of Sir James Paget, D.C.L., Sir William Gull, D.C.L., and Dr. John Ogle, M.D.; and to Mr. Farington M. Granger, of the hospital of Leeds, on the recommendation of T. P. Teale, M.A., M.B.

The following have been elected to scholarships and exhibitions at Queen's:—To scholarships tenable for five years, and of the annual value of £75: 1. H. Bourdillon, of the Haileybury School (Classical); 2. F. H. Stevens, of New, late of Warwick School (Mathematical); Proximo Accessit—E. Strode, Fitzgerald Exhibitioner of Queen's, late Bruce Castle School. To the Eglesfield Exhibition (open for this term), tenable for four years, and of the annual value of £90: P. D. Eyre, of Blackheath School. To the Hastings Exhibitions,

tenable for five years, and of the annual value of £90: 1. O. H. Hodges, of Carlisle School (Mathematical); 2. A. Benson, of Giggleswick School (Classical); 3. W. B. Pierson, of Leeds School (Classical). There were about fifty candidates.

CAMBRIDGE.

The undermentioned members of Trinity have been elected Foundation Scholars:—G. A. Ogilvie, Myers, Warrington, F. W. Maitland (for Moral Science); D. Rury, E. J. Simpson, A. F. Buxton, Rendall, J. Gibson, Cox, Hicks, Hartog (for Natural Science); Lord, Bingham, W. E. Jackson, G. W. Balfour, Broadhurst, Cunningham (for Moral Science).

The open scholarships at St. Peter's have been awarded as follow:—Classics—Marshall, Merchant Taylors' School; Neil, Aberdeen University, £60 per annum. Mathematics—De Gruchy, St. James's School, Jersey, £60 per annum. Natural Science—Stone, Clifton College, £60; Ogle, Clifton College, £50.

W. W. Radcliffe, B.A., and G. W. Prothero, B.A., both previously Eton Scholars, have been elected Fellows of King's. The vacant Eton Scholarships at King's have been awarded as under:—E. C. Selwyn, G. W. Dowton, and W. Milman.

Two exhibitions have been awarded to F. S. Arnold, of King's College, London, and J. C. Tarver, of Eton College. Proximo Accessit—W. Grant, of Uppingham School, and B. G. F. Molesworth, pensioner of the college. The Vintner Exhibition (for Natural Science) was not awarded.

The competition for the Winchester Reading prizes concluded with the following result:—First prizeman, A. T. Myers, Trinity College; second prizeman, A. T. Mason, Trinity. The examiners expressed an opinion that the merit of J. de Soyres, of Caius College, and Dr. A. H. T. Boughey, of Trinity, was nearly equal to that of the successful candidates.

At St. John's the Moral Philosophy prize for Bachelors of Arts has been awarded to William Moore Ede, B.A. Mr. Ede was bracketed second in the moral sciences tripos, 1871.

The following is the result of the competition for scholarships at Magdalene:—Caswell, from Rossall School, to open scholarship of £50 per annum; Whitehead, from Sherborne Grammar School, to open scholarship of £50 per annum; Barber, from Tonbridge School, to open scholarship of £30 per annum; Lonsdale (Magdalene College), scholarship increased to £40; Newnam (Magdalene College), appointed to open scholarship of £20 per annum; Ederley, from Shrewsbury School, to the Millington Exhibition, value £63 per annum.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

In London 2574 births and 1470 deaths were registered last week.

At a meeting of the City Commission of Sewers, on Tuesday, it was incidentally stated that they were spending in improvements no less than £30,000 a year.

The half-yearly meeting of the Solicitors' Benevolent Association was held on Wednesday, when a report containing many satisfactory features was presented.

There was a show of spring flowers at the Royal Horticultural Gardens on Wednesday. The rhododendrons exhibited were few in number, but among them were some good plants.

The fifty-ninth annual festival of the friends of the London Orphan Asylum took place, on Monday, at the London Tavern, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. The secretary announced subscriptions to the amount of £2300.

Last week the total number of paupers in the metropolis was 113,593, of whom 34,244 were in workhouses and 79,349 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week last year, this was a decrease of 19,854. The total number of vagrants relieved was 873.

The annual festival of the friends of the National Orthopaedic Hospital, located in Great Portland-street, was held, on Wednesday, at the London Tavern—the Marquis of Lorne, M.P., the president of the society, occupying the chair. The subscriptions amounted to £500.

At the usual meeting of the London School Board, on Wednesday, it was announced that a piece of land had been purchased on the Thames Embankment, near the Temple station, for the erection of a proper building for the offices of the board—that is to say, a new Palace of Education.

Mr. Edward Mitchell, a sculptor of some note, whose mind appears to have been disturbed of late by the death of his wife and his anxiety to complete some orders for the Dublin Exhibition, committed suicide, on Wednesday. He threw himself from a four-story window, having previously stabbed himself. He leaves five young children orphans.

On Wednesday night, 115 poor emigrants, assisted by the Clerkenwell Emigration Society, started for Canada. This philanthropic society has now aided 2445 poor people, mostly doing well in Canada. The chairman, the Rev. A. Styleman Herring (who accompanied them to Liverpool), 45, Colebrooke-row, Islington, appeals urgently for more help to send other necessitous persons to the British colonies.

Lord Shaftesbury, presiding on Tuesday night at the twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, at Exeter Hall, expressed his deep gratification at the manner in which the meeting had received some remarks made by speakers during the evening on the retention of the Bible in the elementary schools throughout the land, and exhorted them to hold the Word of God as the basis, the middle, and the end of education.

On Monday evening the Rev. J. G. Wood delivered a lecture "On the Rationality of the Lower Animals," to the members of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute. He gave various instances of the instinct and rationality of different animals inhabiting various portions of the globe; dwelt principally on the latter, which he considered many animals to possess, though in a very limited sense. An interesting discussion followed, in which Captain Petrie pointed out that had the animal creation no rationality, or rather intelligence, it would be without an attribute which helped to make it more subservient to man's wants. The Rev. C. A. Row pointed out that the reasoning powers of man were different from the reason possessed by animals, which was exceedingly limited, and of a peculiar nature.

A meeting of the Society of Biblical Archaeology will be held on Tuesday evening, May 7, when the following papers will be read:—1, "On Underground Jerusalem," by Mr. William Simpson; 2, "Some Observations upon the so-called New Moabite Stone, described in the *Times* of Jan. 26, 1872," by Mr. R. G. Jenkins; and, 3, "Some Mathematical Observations on the Dimensions of the Base of the Great Pyramid and the Royal Coffin," by Mr. Solomon M. Drach. An ancient Hebrew Pentateuch, from Aden, dating, it is believed, from the tenth century, and probably unique, has been presented to the society by Captain F. W. Prideaux, Assistant Political Resident at Aden. This interesting MS. will be exhibited during the evening, together with the report of a committee appointed to examine the same.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

That the House of Lords should be the centre of Parliamentary attraction twice within a very few days is a matter to be specially noted. Not that their Lordships assumed that aspect which, by the aid of lady spectators, is so picturesque when a great debate is in hand, for on the two occasions in question peers did not come up in hundreds, and the pretty feminine element was altogether absent. Nevertheless, there were many outward and visible signs of interest when the Lord Chancellor was about to bring forward his scheme for the erection of a Supreme Court of Appeal; and, to a certain extent, the noble and learned Lord justified that interest. For he was historical and statistical, and told the story of the legal jurisdiction of the House of Lords, even from its infancy, in a manner which must have attracted attention from everyone, except, perhaps, the law lords, to whom, of course, it was "caviare." As to the scheme which he propounded, its prospects may be predicted from the short speech of Lord Cairns (delivered with difficulty under the influence of catarrh), and from the terrible courtesy and the sweetness of phrase, soured by irony, of Lord Westbury. The Peers did not enter any marked protest against a Licensing Bill, to say nothing of several hundred licensed victuallers coming between the wind and their nobility; though they dallied over some preliminary business in a way to tantalise the eager spectators, interested respectively in the monopoly of dissemination of strong liquors and in the suppression of all drink which inebriates as well as cheers; while Sir H. Selwyn-Ibbetson, who, as an amateur in beer and spirituous liquors bills, sat on one side of the gallery, and Sir Wilfrid Lawson, who is the ardent patron of abstinence, was on the other, each deeply attentive. When Lord Kimberley rose to state the Government scheme, which is to reconcile contending interests on the liquor law, all the Bishops who had been pottering over an ecclesiastical bill, and apparently some purist lay peers, went away, and it was to a very sparse audience that the speech was delivered. Possibly the most striking part of it was that by which it was discovered that Lord Kimberley had been qualifying himself for the task of conducting a licensing bill by personally ascertaining the quality of beer at numerous public-houses, and had come to the conclusion that what he got there was far inferior to that which he finds (if the coarseness of the phrase may be excused) in his private tap, which comes direct from the brewer; while a remarkable provision of the bill is that the Home Secretary is an autocrat in licensing, as no new license can be obtained against his will.

The reappearance of Mr. Bright in the House of Commons is a matter of notice; but, as he modestly took care to come into his old place on the second bench below the gangway before prayers, there was no opportunity of giving him an overt welcome in the usual manner, though he did hold a kind of levée, members of all classes and kinds going up to him where he sat, and exchanging greetings with him.

When, on two successive nights, a so-called strongest Ministry that ever existed is put into minorities, and that by the agency of some of its own reputed followers, assuredly those particular events of the Parliamentary year ought to be entered in their records in the largest of capital letters. At a juncture in the slow, lumbering progress of the Ballot Bill, the first of these misadventures came about. As is well known, the process of obstruction, the efforts to neutralise the element of secrecy, which is the principle of the bill, has been carried on with great persistency, under the leadership (Heaven save the mark!) of Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, whose powers of offensive personality are unlimited. He is aided from time to time by the ponderous arguments *ad hominem* of his namesake, Mr. G. Bentinck, the physically greater man; and ever and anon they are helped by recruits. Now and then Mr. Henley strikes in, and recently Mr. Staveley Hill was active with the intrusion of a flood of inconsequences; while the appearance once or twice of Mr. Montague Chambers threatens the prolongation of discussion to that "crack of doom" which, in a Parliamentary sense, is a period of the Session when grouse-shooting is imminent. In the midst of all this Mr. Leatham moved an amendment in order to insert a provision, no matter what, except that it is essential to the secrecy element of the measure, which, having been unaccountably overlooked by Mr. Forster, was eagerly accepted by him; and the overt opponents of the bill, seeing its importance, raged furiously against it on two occasions, and, though they blocked it, they made no impression on it. The bright idea then seemed suddenly to seize Mr. Vernon-Harcourt that there was an opportunity for exhibiting and gratifying that distaste, to use a mild word, for the Ministry which is the predominant feeling of his heart, and merely, it is presumed, to catch the vote of the Opposition, and that of some congeners of his about him, he moved to strike out the crucial word of the amendment and to insert another somewhat synonymous phrase. In the midst of a horrid hurly-burly a division was called; but when the "tellers" came to the table there were hesitation and confabulation amongst them, and at length it was ascertained that two of them differed as to the number of votes. This was a very unprecedented circumstance, and the new Chairman of Committees did not seem to be ready with a suggestion as to what was to be done. But Mr. Bouverie, from his place, blurted out "Tell again;" and with a swooping confusion this course was taken, when, lo! it appeared that, vicariously, by Mr. Leatham, the Government was beaten by a majority of one; and, with that expression of countenance peculiar to him, Mr. V. Harcourt had the grim satisfaction of announcing the fact.

The other misfortune of the Government was, on the face of it, more serious, though in reality it was less vital than a defeat which struck at a turning-point of the Ballot Bill; for the carrying of an abstract resolution as to the incidents of local taxation, the principle of which the Ministry had practically ceded, was a very different thing. Everybody who is acquainted with Parliament is familiar with Sir Massey Lopes's annual motion on this topic, and is aware of the bucolical tone which the debate on it always assumes; and there was little difference in the early part of the discussion on Tuesday last, except that Sir Thomas Acland came out with a vigour and a power of continuance with which he has not hitherto been credited. The committal of the argument of the Government to Mr. Stansfeld (who, by-the-way, seems to be on very familiar "honourable friend" terms with everyone in the House, the magnates of the Opposition not excluded) was an error; and the laugh with which his announcement of the course intended to be pursued by Ministers was received was of ill omen, and did not come from his own side of the House merely. There was that about the tone and manner of Mr. Disraeli which indicated some sense of coming gratification; while Mr. Goschen, though spirited, was curiously illogical, and he perhaps contributed not a little to the result, which was the defeat of the Government by no less than a hundred, mainly made up by the actual voting against them of a large number of Liberal members and the staying away of a still larger body of them.

A third defeat of the Government, on Thursday last, is ominous.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yesterday week Earl Granville, in reply to Earl Stanhope, said that, after a careful consideration of the whole subject of the Alabama claims, the Government had come to the conclusion that they could safely and without prejudice present counter-claims to the case of the United States, and said that as soon as the counter-case and the declaration accompanying it had been submitted to the Geneva tribunal they should be laid upon the table. Earl Russell was of opinion that Ministers ought not, under any circumstances, to consent to the indirect claims being considered, and gave notice that, on the 22nd inst., he would move an address to the Crown praying that instructions might be given that all proceedings on behalf of her Majesty before the arbitrators at Geneva as to the Treaty of Washington be suspended until the claims included in the case submitted on behalf of the United States, understood on the part of her Majesty's Government not to be within the province of the arbitrators, had been withdrawn. Some discussion followed. The Duke of Richmond asked if we were secured against a possible determination on the part of the tribunal to assess damages in the absence of the English representatives, and Earl Granville replied that that event was not likely to happen. The Duke of Somerset and the Marquis of Salisbury censured the policy of the Government.

On Monday the Lord Chancellor introduced a resolution for establishing an Imperial Supreme Court of Appeal to assume the appellate jurisdiction now exercised by the Houses and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. He entered into an elaborate historical argument as to the necessity for such a tribunal. The scheme was criticised both by Lord Cairns and Lord Westbury, and on the motion of the latter the debate was adjourned.

Earl Granville, on Tuesday, laid upon the table the note accompanying the counter-case of her Majesty's Government on the American claims, and stated that he had reason to know that the American agent at Geneva, on hearing that an explanatory note accompanied the case, mentioned that his instructions did not contemplate the probability of such a note, and therefore he reserved to his Government the right to vindicate the scope of the treaty. On the motion of Lord Nelson, and after a short discussion, the Church Seats Bill was read the second time. The Mutiny Bill was also read the second time, and the Dean and Canons Resignation Bill the third time. In laying upon the table the Ministerial bill for the reform of the licensing system, Lord Kimberley admitted that it had no pretensions to be regarded in the light of an ambitious measure, the question with which it dealt not being one that could be settled on any general theory. It would not disturb existing rights, but would interfere with licenses to be granted, and, by stringent police regulations, prevent the abuses connected with public-houses. The most important principle related to the manner in which it was proposed to deal with the present licensing bodies. In regard to the granting of new licenses, it adopted the following system:—First, licenses granted by the county magistrates would not be valid unless confirmed by a special committee to be appointed yearly by the Court of Quarter Sessions; next, in boroughs where there were not more than nine justices the jurisdiction would remain with them as a body, and where there were more than nine they would appoint a committee who would grant all new licenses. Those licenses, however, would not be valid until confirmed by the whole body of the justices and the Secretary of State. Further, the stipendiary magistrates would have power to act, which they had not now; but no change would be made in the renewals of licenses. The right of appeal to the magistrates in quarter sessions would be extended, and any person who objected to a license might carry his objection to the general body of magistrates and to the higher court of appeal, as at present, security being given for the costs; and where the objection was grievous or vexatious compensation would be awarded to the publican. The bill provided for closing public-houses in the metropolis from twelve at night until seven in the morning; in towns under 10,000 inhabitants from ten till seven, and in towns over that population from eleven to seven. On Sundays the houses would not open till one, and the hours of closing on that day would, in the three cases mentioned, be eleven, nine, and ten o'clock respectively. The second reading was fixed for May 2.

The Bishop of London moved, on Thursday, the second reading of the Union of Benefices Act Amendment Bill, which was agreed, to upon the understanding that it would be referred to a Select Committee. The Marriages (Society of Friends), the Mutiny, and other bills were advanced a stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Bright was again present yesterday week, remaining throughout the preliminary proceedings. Mr. Gladstone made a similar statement to that of Lord Granville in the Upper House, adding that the Minister of the United States had signified that the course was agreeable to his Government. Sir Wilfred Lawson moved a resolution which demanded a withdrawal of this country from all treaties binding this country to intervene by force of arms in the affairs of other nations. At the close of a brisk debate the proposal was defeated by 126 to 21. A discussion ensued on the International Society, in which Mr. Baillie-Cochrane, Mr. Fawcett, and Mr. Bruce took part. The remainder of the evening was occupied in the discussion of the Ballot Bill in Committee, and, the Royal Parks and Gardens Bill having been considered as amended, the other orders of the day were disposed of.

On Monday the Government assented to the second reading of the Corporation Bills respecting Epping Forest and the Metage of Grain. They were accordingly referred to a Select Committee, with an instruction in the case of the Metage Bill to provide for the abolition of compulsory metage and the determination of the tax at a period to be fixed by the Committee. In answer to Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Percy Wyndham, the Premier stated that the reservation made by the Government, in presenting the counter-case, covered all rights whatever, and was not limited to any particular point. Mr. Bruce announced that the Licensing Bill is to be introduced in the House of Lords. Colonel Anson gave notice of a motion for printing the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry in Sub-Lieutenant Tribe's case. The House, on proceeding to the orders of the day, resumed once more the consideration of the third clause of the Ballot Bill, which relates to offences in respect of nomination-papers, ballot-papers, and ballot-boxes.

Mr. Gladstone announced, on Tuesday, that the Government did not intend to propose any amendments to Mr. Fawcett's bill for the regulation of Dublin University. The Government would support the bill if it could be confined to the abolition of tests; but the other portions were so unsatisfactory and inefficient that it was hopeless to attempt to modify them in Committee. The House was occupied for the greater part of the night in discussing the subject of local taxation. In raising the question of the incidence of local taxation, Sir M. Lopes argued that many charges which ought to be cast upon general taxation were at present borne by local rates, and his resolution affirmed that owners and occupiers in counties

and boroughs ought to be relieved from the charges imposed for the administration of justice, and from half those incurred in the management of the police and the treatment of lunatics, the expenditure for which was, he asserted, almost entirely independent of local control. The discussion, which lasted several hours, ended in the success of the motion by a majority of 100, the numbers being 259 to 159.

Sir Selwyn-Ibbetson's bill for regulating the licensing system came up for second reading on Wednesday. The hon. Baronet complained that the Government had stolen some portions of his bill, as the gipsies steal children. He described the bill as a reasonable attempt to settle the question, and urged the importance of an early settlement. Sir R. Anstruther moved the rejection of the bill. He objected to the omission of all reference to popular control over the number of licenses. Mr. Bruce joined in the debate towards the close, and suggested that the bill of the Government and that of Sir Selwyn-Ibbetson should be considered together when the former shall reach the House. Finally, the bill was talked out for the day. Mr. Osborne Morgan's Burials Bill passed through Committee. Mr. Bass brought in a bill to abolish plaintiffs in county courts for debts under 40s. for goods sold and delivered. A new writ was issued for the borough of Wexford, in the room of Mr. Devereux, who has resigned.

Mr. Hanbury, on Thursday, took the oath and his seat for Tamworth in the place of Mr. John Peel, deceased. Mr. Gladstone gave notice of his intention to make further provision for the family of the late Lord Mayo. He had not, however, made up his mind what it should be. Mr. B. Osborne thereupon withdrew his notice on the subject, which stood for the following day. The House having again gone into Committee on the Ballot Bill, resuming the consideration of clause 4, Mr. Forster continued the adjourned discussion on Mr. V. Harcourt's amendment to insert the words "with corrupt intent," in Mr. Leatham's amendment providing that any voter who should wilfully display his ballot-paper in such a manner as to make known to any person the name of the candidate for or against whom he had marked his vote should be liable to three months' imprisonment. He explained that the object of the Government was to make the ballot a perfectly secret ballot, and they therefore accepted the amendment of the hon. member for Huddersfield, but were willing to omit the words "in such manner as to make known," in order to insert "for the purpose of making known." Mr. Vernon Harcourt was in favour of the ballot, but he strongly protested against the tyranny which would send a man to prison for allowing his vote to be known. Mr. Leatham opposed the amendment of the hon. member for Oxford, whilst Mr. Goldney warmly opposed the proposition to make open voting a misdemeanour, pointing out that there were already fifty-eight indictable offences created by this bill. Sir G. Grey also opposed the amendment of Mr. Leatham. Mr. Childers supported the clause as it stood. Mr. H. James described Mr. V. Harcourt as a false friend of the Government. Mr. Bouverie would not consent to make the ballot odious by enormous penalties. Mr. Chaplin protested against legislating for Englishmen as if they were scoundrels and convicts. Mr. Gladstone defended the clause, observing that it was intended to protect the voter and to prevent intimidation. Mr. Gilpin could not vote for a bill that charged a man as a criminal who merely showed his ballot-paper. Mr. V. Harcourt having withdrawn his amendment, the Committee divided on Mr. Leatham's amendment, which was then defeated by 274 to 216, giving a majority of 28 against the Government. The announcement of the numbers was met by several rounds of cheers from the Opposition. Mr. B. Osborne asked whether after those defeats the Government would proceed further with the bill. Mr. Gladstone replied that, if he thought the majority as important as intimated, he would ask the House to permit the Chairman to report progress; but, not viewing it in that light, he would proceed with the bill. Mr. V. Harcourt then moved his amendment, which was to the effect to prevent persons by undue influence to show their ballot-papers. A scene of great confusion here ensued. After a few words from Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Forster agreed in the object of the amendment, but suggested a modification. After some discussion the Committee again divided, and the modified amendment was carried by 153 to 87. Mr. Corrance moved to make the punishment for any officer, clerk, or other official violating the secrecy of the polling-booth or tampering with the voter, or any person overlooking the voter while marking his paper, six months' instead of three months' imprisonment. Mr. Forster accepted the amendment, and after an animated discussion it was carried by a majority of 121 to 48. Clause 4, as amended, was then added to the bill.

The opening of the People's Garden at Willesden is postponed to Saturday, May 18 when a grand fête will be held.

The Edinburgh University Musical Society has presented Professor Oakeley with a conductor's bâton, mounted in silver.

During a thunderstorm at Leeds, on Wednesday, some damage was done in various parts of the town by lightning.

It is intended to call in the fourpenny-pieces, so as to avoid the confusion which now arises from having two coins of nearly the same value and appearance.

The Admiralty, it is reported, have determined to send the Channel Fleet during the ensuing summer on a cruise round the coasts of Great Britain.

As a contribution to the free-trade-in-land controversy, a "Conveyancer" points to the fact that the *Times* of Saturday last contained advertisements for the sale of more than eighty landed properties in England and Wales, of an aggregate extent of about 40,000 acres. The Conveyancer adds:—"Whatever the faults may be of the English 'land laws,' it can hardly be said that there is not plenty of land in the market for those who have money to buy it."

The Board of Trade has awarded a binocular glass to Captain Juan Bilbao, of the Spanish barque Rio de la Plata, for having rescued the master and crew of the ship Balacava, of London, on Sept. 29 last, when in longitude 27 deg. 24 min. W., and lat. 44 deg. 55 min. N. The Balacava was fallen in with in a sinking condition; the Rio de la Plata lay by her seven or eight hours, in order to effect the rescue of her master and crew. Having done this, the rescued persons were treated with great kindness whilst on board the Rio de la Plata, and were eventually landed at Plymouth.—The Board of Trade has also awarded a binocular glass to Captain David Strum, of the brig Maggie, of Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, in acknowledgment of his services to the master and crew of the Thomas Dallett, of Kingston, Jamaica, whom he rescued from their sinking vessel on March 7 last, and landed at New York some days afterwards, and generously declined to receive payment for their subsistence whilst on board his ship.—The thanks of her Majesty's Government will be tendered to Captain Anton Olsen, of the Norwegian barque Mentor, who on March 8 received four of the crew of the Thomas Dallett from the Maggie, and landed them nine days afterwards at New York.

LAW AND POLICE.

Easter Term was formally opened, on Monday, by the usual levée at the Lord Chancellor's private residence. Thence the Judges and leading counsel proceeded to Westminster Hall.

In the Court of Chancery, on Wednesday, an appeal was heard against a decision of Vice-Chancellor Wickens, restraining the Great Western Railway Company from carrying passengers by mail trains without stopping for ten minutes at Swindon. Their Lordships, in delivering judgment, said that the company was bound to afford the refreshment contractor every opportunity of making profit; and, therefore, the order of the Vice-Chancellor prohibiting the company from carrying passengers by mail trains must be discharged.

In the Vice-Chancellor's Court a case of some singularity was argued on Wednesday. A second-class clerk in the Devonport Dockyard, being dismissed by the authorities, applied for a pension, and was requested to fill up a printed form, according to which the Government allowed him a lump sum of £2300. The Attorney-General submitted that the items so filled in were entire misrepresentations. In this view Vice-Chancellor Bacon fully concurred, and made a decree for the repayment of the whole sum.

Another move has been made on behalf of the Claimant. Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, on Wednesday, applied to the Court of Queen's Bench for a rule nisi calling upon the Treasury to show cause why the prisoner should not be admitted to bail. The learned counsel assured the Court that he would be prepared with the required bail. A rule nisi was granted.—The Claimant's affairs also occupied the attention of the Bankruptcy Court, the case being adjourned to July 10, and an application for an allowance to the bankrupt and his family out of the £70 taken by Mr. Jonas at Newgate was refused by Mr. Registrar Hazlitt.

At Lambeth, yesterday week, the Rev. Mr. Carden, Incumbent of Trinity Church, Clapham, pleaded guilty to charges of obtaining money by fraud, and was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

The Brighton Railway Company prosecuted, at Wandsworth, on Thursday week, Mr. Harry Hopkinson, for travelling on their line without having previously paid the fare, with intent to defraud. Mr. Ingham fined him 40s. and 4s. costs.

At the Old Bailey, on Thursday week, John Kirby was convicted, before Mr. Justice Quain, of the manslaughter of Caroline Smith, and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. James Pettingell, who was convicted, on Wednesday morning, at the Central Criminal Court, of the manslaughter of his wife by throwing her under the wheels of a dray on London Bridge, was, yesterday week, sentenced to three months' hard labour. The April Sessions was brought to a close on Saturday, when several cases were disposed of before Mr. Commissioner Kerr. Charles Westhorp, upon being convicted of a brutal assault upon a woman who had passed as his wife, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment. John Joyce, for a robbery with violence, was ordered to be kept in penal servitude for seven years, and to receive forty lashes.

Marguerite Dixblancs was arrested in Paris at an early hour last Saturday morning by Inspectors Druscovitch and Pay, and charged with the wilful murder of Madame Riel, at 13, Park-lane. A portion of the missing property was found in her possession.

A shoemaker, residing in Lisson-grove, Marylebone, on Monday, took the lives of four of his children, and then committed suicide. Despondency, the result of poverty, is believed to have been his only motive. An inquest upon the victims was opened and concluded on Wednesday, when the widow of the unfortunate man and one of the surviving children were amongst the witnesses before the Coroner's Court. The jury found that Nicholls was in an unsound state of mind when he murdered his children and put an end to his own existence.

A woman named Conway was, on Tuesday, convicted at the Clerkenwell Police Court of having cruelly beaten her step-daughter, nine years of age, and was sentenced to a month's imprisonment, with hard labour, without the option of a fine.

Two prisoners, convicted of robbery with violence, and sentenced to five and seven years' penal servitude respectively, were flogged at Newgate, on Wednesday. The men showed great cowardice in the way they bore their severe punishment of forty lashes each.

Frederick James, the bootmaker charged with the murder of Charles Starkie, one of his workmen, by shooting him through the head with a revolver, was re-examined, on Wednesday, at Worship-street, and committed for trial.

Memorial cards have been issued as follows in reference to the young man Horry, who was executed recently at Lincoln, for the murder of his wife, Jane Horry, at Boston:—"Sacred to the memory of William Frederick Horry, late of Burslem, Staffordshire, who was born Dec. 17, 1843, and died April 1, 1872. His native place was Boston, in Lincolnshire, and he dwelt in Burslem for six years and upwards, where he was held by his fellow-townsmen in the highest respect for his sterling qualities and excellent talents. He died as a man, a Christian, and a martyr. He was more sinned against than sinning. Peace be to his manes."

THE PORTA NIGRA, TREVES.

This fine specimen of Roman architecture, built in the reign of the Emperor Constantine, from A.D. 314 to A.D. 322, was originally called the Porta Martis, being a gatehouse at the principal entrance to the Roman city of Augusta Trevirorum. The Treviri were the most warlike nation of Gallia Belgica; and, when the Roman Empire had brought them to subjection, this city was made the capital of a military province, till the Germans broke through the Imperial frontier and invaded the northern and eastern parts of Gaul, driving the Romans southward to Languedoc and Provence. Trier, as it is called in German, or Treves, as the French call it, was for some time a residence of the Frankish Kings. It then became the seat of a Prince Archbishop, who was a petty feudal Sovereign and an Elector of the "Holy Roman Empire" of Germany. It was seized by the French in the Wars of the Revolution and of Napoleon I., since which it has formed part of the Kingdom of Prussia. The Porta Nigra, sometimes called the Roman Gate, was converted into a church, dedicated to St. Simeon, by Archbishop Poppo, in the eleventh century, and long continued to be used for ecclesiastical services. After the recovery of Treves from the French, in 1814, this monument of antiquity was restored, as far as possible, to its original form by taking away the additions of later times. It was reopened, as a city gateway, in July, 1817, when the Crown Prince of Prussia (the late King Frederick William IV., brother to the present Emperor King William I.) made his triumphal entry into Treves. The city is pleasantly situated in the Valley of the Moselle, with gardens around it and vine-clad hills rising on each side; but its population does not exceed 15,000, and it has little trade or manufacture. The view of the ancient gateway, which we have engraved, is from a drawing by Mr. John Burgess, of the Society of Painters in Water Colours.



THE PORTA NIGRA, TREVES.

A SCENE FROM "SHILLY-SHALLY."

We this week give an Illustration from the clever comedy, or farce, call it which we will, entitled "Shilly-Shally." Our readers are already aware that this curious production is the joint work of Mr. Anthony Trollope and Mr. Charles Reade, and dramatises a novel of the former, named "Ralph, the Heir," in *St. Paul's Magazine*. How Ralph Newton (Mr. G. Temple) loses both Polly Neeft (Miss E. Farren) and Clarissa Underwood (Miss Florence Farren), through indecision, notwithstanding all the efforts of Polly's father (Mr. J. L. Toole) in his favour, need not here be told. Polly has a difficult part to play. She is uncertain herself where she loves most—Captain Newton, who is "such a nice young man," or Ontario Moggs, who cuts for Neeft, preferring to serve him rather than share in his father's business, on account of his sincere affection for Polly, but who is obstreperous in his manners and ultra-Radical in his opinions, and therefore strikes Polly as

being objectionably rough. Mr. W. Rignold gives extraordinary prominence to this character. Polly is herself a vulgar specimen of right-heartedness and common-sense, and as a daughter is a model of obedience, with, however, a will and way of her own. She wishes, indeed, to wed the object of her father's choice; but the Captain, wavering between the two ladies, hesitates to press his suit with proper earnestness. He has no chance against the fiery impetuosity of Moggs, who, prevented from entering by the door, comes in at the window. Polly is evidently moved by this proof of his sincerity and earnestness, and begins to think that, after all, the marriage of "like with like" is preferable to an unequal match, with the possibility of a mutual misunderstanding. Probably Moggs would at this point have succeeded, but that their conversation is interrupted by Neeft, who shows poor Moggs the door. This is the scene (at the end of the second act) selected by our Artist. The result of it brings down the curtain with great applause. Polly, discovering at once the true state of her heart, and feel-

ing how the fact will disappoint the fond expectations of her father, falls on the bewildered Neeft's neck and overwhelms him with kisses. Miss Farren enacts this scene with an amount of natural emotion which goes to the heart of the audience and ensures success. Taken altogether, this striking little piece is one of the most extraordinary ever presented on the boards, so simple is it, yet so suggestive of the most complicated feelings.

THE NEW PALACE, POTSDAM.

The Imperial and Royal Crown Prince Frederick William, of Germany and Prussia, and his wife, the Crown Princess Victoria, Princess Royal of Great Britain, have their residence at the New Palace of Potsdam. This mansion is not, indeed, a new one, for it was built, rather more than a hundred years ago, by Frederick the Great, who called it "the New Palace," to distinguish it from the Palace of Sans Souci, which he had



SCENE FROM "SHILLY-SHALLY," AT THE GAIETY THEATRE.

built at an earlier period of his reign. It stands at the western boundary of the park of Sans Souci, and consists of a large building, 400 ft. long, constructed of red brick, and decorated, or perhaps encumbered, with a number of statues cut in sandstone. The centre of the building is surmounted by a cupola, with three allegorical female figures supporting the Prussian crown; and there are smaller cupolas, of a corresponding design, over the two side wings. The rooms of the interior are very richly decorated and finished in the rococo style of the last century. There is one large saloon, the walls of which are covered with shells and precious stones, like those of a grotto. The private apartments of Frederick the Great, his study, library, and music-room, and his private theatre, are left in the state in which they were at his death. None of the Kings of Prussia since his time have been accustomed to reside long in this palace; but the present Emperor and King, being then Prince William, happened to be living here in 1831, when, on Oct. 18 in that year, his son, the husband of our Princess Royal, was born in this house. The New Palace is surrounded by a pleasure-ground, which has lately undergone great improvements, due to the taste and skill of her Royal Highness. There was formerly a wide, sandy plain between the parks of Sans Souci and the palace. This has been transformed into a beautiful flower-

garden, the plans of which were drawn by the Crown Princess. We present a View of the New Palace and one of Bornstedt, a model farm, half an hour's distance from the Palace, given to their Imperial and Royal Highnesses by the Emperor. It is not large in extent of acres, but its value is enhanced by the care that is taken in improving every branch of rural economy.

THE CLARE MARKET MISSION.

The district of Clare Market, between Wych-street, Clement's Inn, and the south-west corner of Lincoln's-inn-fields, is densely inhabited by a very poor population, for whose benefit several religious and charitable agencies—house visitations, penny banks, penny readings, and schools—are maintained in active working. We have on former occasions noticed particular features of the benevolent institutions here carried on, such as the dinners given to hundreds of children at the Ragged Schools during the week from Christmas to New-Year's Day. The clergy of St. Clement Danes, in which parish this district is situated, have long thought it a desirable object to put a stop to the Sunday trading, by which many of the Clare Market costermongers are deprived of the

sacred opportunity of rest and instruction. With this end in view, on the evening of Tuesday week, the Rev. R. J. Simpson, the Rector, invited 180 men and women of that class to take tea with him in the Clare Market Mission Chapel. The Rev. W. Lea, the mission curate, with Mrs. Lea, Mr. and Mrs. Worpell, and other friends of the Clare Market Mission assisted the Rector in providing for the entertainment of his guests. A beautiful series of dissolving views, by Mr. Newton, of Fleet-street, representing the scenes of Old and New Testament history, was exhibited on the wall. The Rector accompanied these views with a familiar lecture explaining their subjects and the associations connected with them. Before this exhibition, however, and immediately after the comfortable repast, he addressed them upon the question of Sunday trading and Sunday working; he urged them to resolve that they would have one day in the week free from toil, and that day should be Sunday. All the hardworking men and women present agreed in saying that they would like to have Sunday trading discontinued; and it is hoped that some effectual measures for that purpose may be devised, without inflicting too great loss or inconvenience on the poor of the district. It is well here to mention that contributions in support of the Clare Market Mission, the Mission House and

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA, the best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, He-
sche, Gout, and Indigestion; and as a mild aperient for delic-
constitutions.—172, New Bond-street, London; and all Chemists.

CHAPMAN'S IMPERIAL BLACK SILKS.
The prices vary from £2 10s. to 6s. the full Robe of 12 yards, and I hold myself responsible for the wear of every such Dress bearing my name.
Bouquet's Black Silks, at the lowest prices ever known, £2 10s. the Dress of 12 yards; or 4s. 11d. per yard.
Chapman's, Nottingham-hill, W.—Patterns free.

JAPANESE SILKS, at 15s. 6d. the Dress.
JAPANESE SILKS, at 17s. 6d. the Dress of ten yards.
JAPANESE SILKS, at 20s. 3d. the Dress of ten yards.
JAPANESE SILKS, at 22s. 9d. per yard, the richest quality made.
JAPANESE SILKS, at 25s. (White) (Grosgrain) the Dress of ten yards.
JAPANESE SILKS, at 3s. 6d. per yd. Rich Coloured Satin Stripes.

SULTANE; or, PEKIN SILK.—In these Pekin Silks the original lustre is retained, while another fibre is interwoven to secure that form and draping which impart such elegance to the modern robe. The most beautiful and durable fabric now introduced is a beautiful combination of this ingenious blending. Price 26s. 3d. ten yards; or 2s. 7d. per yd., 28 in. wide.—CHAPMAN'S.

RICH SATIN STRIPE ALGERIAN
GRENADINES.—White and Black Grounds, with rich wide Satin Stripes, in Cerise, Amber, White, Pink, Sky, &c. Norwich manufacture, very stylish, suitable for Dinner or Ball Dresses. 12 yards, 13s. 11d. and 17s. 11d.; or any length cut. Patterns free.

H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
DEMI-TOILETTE.—New Arrangement of the Danish Silk-Finished Tinted Alpaca, as worn by H.R.H. the Princess of Wales. Exquisite Shades in Pink, Rose, Ponceau, Bleu de Ciel, Mexico, Slate-Grey, Eas de Nil, Gris, Argent, Lilas, Ozone, Perle, Peach Blossom, Pink, White, Black, 19s. 6d. 10 yards, 28 in. wide. Any length cut at 1s. 11d. per yard.
Registered Proprietor.—JAMES CHAPMAN, Nottingham-hill, W.

"QUORDANLOUP." A Norwich Material.
This corded texture will bear comparison with some of the finest manufactures of Roubaix, at half their prices. This incomparable fabric, in twenty shades, will be sold at 13s. 9d. the Dress of ten yards; or any length cut at 1s. 11d. per yard, 28 in. wide. Patterns free.—CHAPMAN'S.

IMPERIAL BOLERO LUSTRE.—This inexpensive Costume Fabric will be found very durable, and is produced in a large variety of beautiful colourings, dyed to my own express order. 13s. 9d. ten yards, 28 in. wide; or 1s. 4d. per yard. Patterns free. CHAPMAN'S, Nottingham-hill, W.

ISREE-NELLORE, a New Washing
Fabric, is made from an Indian fibre, and is one of the newest productions for Ladies' Morning or Garden Costumes. 7s. 11d. and 9s. 11d. ten yards, 28 in. wide; or 1s. 11d. per yard.
CHAPMAN'S, Nottingham-hill, W.

BAKER and CRISP'S SILKS.
Plain Silks
Fancy Silks
Striped Silks
Washing Silks
Japanese Silks
Burmese Silks
White Silks
Pink Silks
Straw Silks
Light Silks
25s. 6d.
5s.
And Silks of every Shade, Tint, or Colour for Evening, Wedding, Dinner, and ordinary Wear.
Silks for Young Ladies, in all Shades.
Patterns free.—188, Regent-street.

ENGRAVINGS of the New POLONAISES.
Engravings of the New Jackets, free.
Engravings of the New Costumes, free.
Engravings of the New Skirts, free.
Engravings of the new Petticoats, free.
Engravings of the New Fashions, free.
BAKER and CRISP'S, Regent-street, London.

THE MOST LADY-LIKE COSTUMES.
BAKER and CRISP'S.
The most Recherchee Jackets.
BAKER and CRISP'S.
The Prettiest Children's Jackets.
BAKER and CRISP'S.
The new Engraving sent post-free.
188, Regent-street.

BAKER and CRISP'S
Fancy Dresses, Tinted Alpaca .. 4s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. Full Dress.
Fancy Dresses, Tinted Alpaca .. 4s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. Full Dress.
Fancy Dresses, Marl Mohairs .. 4s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. Full Dress.
Fancy Dresses, Costume Cloths .. 4s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. Full Dress.
Fancy Dresses, Alsace Cloths .. 4s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. Full Dress.
Fancy Dresses, Lorraine Cloths .. 4s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. Full Dress.
Fancy Dresses, Portmanteau Cloths .. 4s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. Full Dress.
Fancy Dresses, Grecian Cloths .. 4s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. Full Dress.
Fancy Dresses, Silk Twills .. 4s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. Full Dress.
Fancy Dresses, Cher e Mohairs .. 4s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. Full Dress.
Fancy Dresses, Check Camlets .. 4s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. Full Dress.
Fancy Dresses, Pol de Chèvres .. 4s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. Full Dress.
Fancy Dresses, Indian Fabrics .. 4s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. Full Dress.
Fancy Dresses, Saxony Fabrics .. 4s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. Full Dress.
Fancy Dresses, New Silverlines .. 4s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. Full Dress.
Patterns free.—188, Regent-street, London.

GRENADINES! GRENADINES!
GRENADINES! NOTICE.—Upwards of 200,000 yards of FRENCH GRENADINES at half the original cost.
A Bankrupt Stock of French Grenadines .. 6d. to 1s. 3d. yard.
A Bankrupt Stock of French Grenadines .. 6d. to 1s. 3d. yard.
A Bankrupt Stock of French Grenadines .. 6d. to 1s. 3d. yard.
BAKER and CRISP, 188, Regent-street, London.

DOLLY VARDEN.
THE QUEEN of APRONS.
Useful and very pretty.
Post-free for 25 stamps.
BAKER and CRISP, 188, Regent-street.

ARTISTIC MILLINERY.—Elizabethan and Raleigh Collars for Ladies are now the most becoming fashion of the day.
JAYS.

BONNETS OF THE SEASON.—Suitable, from their variety, for all occasions in fashionable or domestic life, and rich in comparison beyond the precedent of former seasons.
JAYS.

PARISIAN MANTLES.—There are few articles of dress in which good taste, elegant appearance, and correct fashion can be so well combined as in a Lady's Mantle. Messrs. JAY have just received from Paris an extensive and varied assortment, which they are now exhibiting at
JAYS.

FRENCH SILK COSTUMES.—ALL
BLACK.—Messrs. JAY select an inspection of their recently arrived importations from Paris, and, while regretting their present limited space for the exhibition of such a variety of elegantly made-up dresses, they nevertheless recommend them as the best ever supplied to their establishment.
JAYS.

THE PRICE of WOOL.—Although Wool of every kind has risen in price, Messrs. JAY, by anticipating the markets in the previous purchase of large quantities of Barge and other similar textures, are enabled to sell light Black Fabrics from 1 guinea the Dress, or at 1s. 3d. the yard. Patterns free.
THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
215, 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street,
JAYS.

SILKS FROM FRANCE.—DRESSES at
21s. 6d. each, Brocade and Twilled, made of Bright Silk, with a small portion of Wool. Black Gros Grains and Cordes, made of best Italian Silk, with a warranty for wear, at 3s. 6d. per yard. Some choice samples of Rich Glacé, from 2s. to 8s., much under value. Wide Japanese Silks (German make), excellent for wear, at 2s. 6d. per yard. Also, opened-to-day, a Parcel, sacrificed at 2s. per yard.
J. HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House.

SHAWLS, MANTLES, JACKETS, in
every variety of material, Paris and Vienna make, containing the richest quality and style, all at sacrificed prices.
Five Hundred Cashmere Shawls, two yards square, soft wool, plain colours, with narrow border, ricole, blue, scarlet, mauve, drab, white, black, &c., sent postage-free at 3s. 3d. each; Paris prices, 12 francs. New dress, excellent in quality, all warranted to satisfy purchasers, at 6s. 9d., 8s. 9d., 10s. 6d., and 12s. 6d. each.
No misrepresentation sanctioned by this firm.
J. HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge.

GENUINE IRISH POPLINS,
prices moderate, quality guaranteed.
Patterns post-free.
JAMES LINDSAY and COMPANY,
28, Donegal-place, Belfast.

RICH JAPANESE SILKS.
The highest quality manufacture. In White, Black, and fifty-two Shades of Colour, many of them new tints.
2s. 6d. the Full Dress.

IN BLACK, WHITE, AND ALL COLOURS.
VELVET-FINISHED VELVETEEN,
Several Hundred Pieces Fast Black Double Pile, at reduced prices, 2s. 3d. to 3s. 9d. per yard (very wide).

THE "LEATHER" MAKE OF REVERSIBLE
YOKOHAMA SILK,
46 inches wide, 38s. 6d. to 24s. the Dress.
This Special Novelty,
suitable for Dinner, Evening, or Walking Dresses,
being made expressly for the purpose, is only from,
PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 109, Oxford-street, London.—Patterns free.

TULLE, TARLATAN, MUSLIN, AND GRENADINE
MADE FETE DRESSES.
Several hundred New Robes,
18s. 9d. to 100s. An elaborate Book of Engravings free.
The "Robena," a most charming Dress, with ample trained skirt in white or any colour, 1 guinea, a substantial box included.
Detailed illustrations post-free on application.

NOW SELLING, at REDUCED PRICES,
PRINTED CAMBRICS, PIQUES,
Muslins, Satines, Brillantes, &c., all of the
highest quality and from the best British and foreign printers.
Several thousand pieces, in every variety of design,
from 4s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. the Dress; also in all Plain Colours.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 109, Oxford-street, London.

NOW READY, for LADIES' SPRING
DRESSES, NEW FABRICS IN NEW COLOURS.
A choice collection of useful materials, including
Silk Alpaca, Foreign Cashmeres, Poile de Chèvre,
Spring Poplins, &c., from 10s. 6d. to 25s. the Dress.

ALL THE NEW PATTERNS IN
FURNITURE.—CRETONNES.
A numerous series of most excellent designs
in rich chintz colours suitable for Curtains and all
other Upholstery purposes,
at 1s. to 1s. 6d. per yard.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 109, Oxford-street, W.

SHAWL and MANTLE DEPARTMENTS.
GREAT NOVELTIES FOR THE SEASON 1872.
The Garlick, in Cashmere 28s. 6d. to 5s. 3d.
The Dolman, in Cashmere 42s. 6d. to 7s. 8d.
The Polonaise, in Cashmere 52s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.
The Jacket and Tunic, in Cashmere .. 73s. 6d. to 13s. 6d.
The Lydia, in Poile de Soie 84s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.
The Aladdin, in Gros Grain 52s. 6d. to 6s. 3d.
The Polonaise, in Rich Silk 84s. 6d. to 2s. 3d.
Jacket and Tunic, in Poile de Soie .. 84s. 6d. to 3s. 3d.
An immense Variety of other New Shawls.
Very attractive, and beautifully trimmed.

CLOTH JACKETS, in great variety,
21s. to 4s.
PETER ROBINSON'S 1 guinea Waterproofs (warranted).
Velvet Jackets and Mantles suitably Trimmed for the Season,
3s. to 3s. 9d.

OPERA JACKETS and MANTLES in
great profusion, and at all prices, from 6s. to 10s.
Russian Seal Fur Jackets reduced in price.
White Fur Jackets, 42s. to 4s. 6d.

LACE SHAWLS, JACKETS, and
MANTLES.—The first delivery of Novelties in Lace Goods for the Season consists of Square and Half-Square Shawls, Jackets, Mantles, and a variety of new shapes, suited to the present style of dress, in all the different makes of French Spanish, and Nottingham Lace, both in black and white. The prices range from 15s. to 15s. 6d.

Also, Brussels, Chantilly, Point, Maltese, and real Lace Squares and Half Squares, from 4s. to 100s.
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 109, Oxford-street, W.
The Illustrated Manual of Fashions now ready, and forwarded free on application.

IMPORTANT SILK INTELLIGENCE
FROM FRANCE.
PETER ROBINSON has just concluded the purchase in Lyons of the following descriptions of SILKS.
A personal inspection is invited, or patterns will be sent free.
103 to 109, Oxford-street.

NO. 1 COMPRISES ONE THOUSAND
pure "Shantung Pongee" Silks (of natural colour),
containing 20 yards, from 1 guinea the piece.
No. 2 comprises Eight Hundred and Fifty of the celebrated
"Szechuen Pongee" Silks (of natural colour), price 23s. 6d.,
25s. 6d., 28s. 6d., 31s. 6d., and 37s. 6d. the piece of 19 to 20 yards.

NO. 3 COMPRISES a Magnificent Collection
of the best makes in rich plain, Coloured
Poult de Soies,
Gros Grains,
Cashmeres,
and Faille Silks. } 400 Pieces.

Each description is assorted by One Hundred and Fifteen New Tints of Colour. The prices are from 3s. to 8s. 3d. the Dress, the 8-guinea quality being the best made.

NO. 4 COMPRISES Three Hundred Pieces
of extra rich double warp "Faille" Silks, now being sold at 4s. 15s. the Dress, which is a reduction of 25 per cent, and are decidedly the cheapest Silks ever submitted.
No. 5 comprises One Hundred Pieces
of the new rich "Cable" or "Gros de Suez" Silks, of great brightness, and wearable on either side. Price 24s. 10s. the Dress, the length of 20 yards; or any length cut, at 4s. 6d. per yard.

NO. 6 COMPRISES Two Hundred Pieces
of New Spring Silks, of simple and useful designs, especially adapted for Young Ladies' Costumes, price from 2s. 3d. to 3s. 3d. the Dress.

No. 7 comprises a splendid collection
of New Silk Poplin "La Reine," specially manufactured for the first Costumiers of Europe. Great beauty of appearance and durability combined. Price 23s. 18s. the Dress of 15 yards (wide width).

NO. 8 COMPRISES a very Select Assortment
of the newest and most approved makes of Silks and Satins, specially manufactured for Court and Bridal Costumes.
PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 109, Oxford-street, W.

PATTERNS POST-FREE.
NEW SPRING SILKS, at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.
£1 1s.
the Full Dress.

PATTERNS POST-FREE.
RICH BLACK SILKS, at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.
£1 1s.
the Full Dress.

THE NEW SILK JACKETS, at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.
18s. 6d. each.
Cloth Jackets,
10s. 6d.
The New Shawls,
12s. 6d.

PATTERNS POST-FREE.
FRENCH LAWS, 4s. 6d. a Dress, at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.
Indian Tussore,
5s. 9d.
Spring Poplins,
1s. 11d. each.

IRISH POPLINS.
INGLIS and TINKLER, 147, Regent-street, W.
Only House in England
for the exclusive sale of
Genuine Irish Poplins.
Dublin prices charged.
One or more Dresses carriage-free.
Manufacture—7 and 8, Eustace-street, Dublin.

IRISH LINENS.
JAMES LINDSAY and CO., Donegal-place, Belfast, will forward to any railway station, carriage paid on parcels of 25 in value, Superior Damask Table Linens, Diapers, Sheetings, Pillow Linens, Shirtings, Towellings, &c., and every other description of Linen fabrics for household use.
Patterns and Price-List post-free.
James Lindsay and Co., Linen Merchants, &c., Belfast.

AT the COURT MOURNING
WAREHOUSE, Regent-street,
PETER ROBINSON
has just received from Paris
some very elegant MANTLES and POLONAISES;
also a supply of superb BLACK SILK COSTUMES,
both for in and out of mourning,
to which he invites inspection.
Observed the Address—PETER ROBINSON'S, Regent-street.

GREAT SALE of BLACK SILKS.
PETER ROBINSON
is now Selling some very excellent
Black Silks, considerably under value,
in Gros Grains, Pongé de Soie, and Glacé.

Good useful Qualities .. at 3s. 6d., £2 9s. 6d. 14 yards.
Do. .. at 4s. 6d., £3 3s. 6d. 14 yards.
Do. .. at 5s. 6d., £3 17s. 6d. 14 yards.
Do. .. at 6s. 6d., £4 14s. 6d. 14 yards.
Rich Cashmere Silk .. at 7s. 6d., £5 3s. 6d. 14 yards.
M.M. Bonnet and Cie's from 8s. 6d. or from 5s. 13s. 14 yards.
Superior Lyons Silks .. to 15s. 6d., to 110 17s. 14 yards.

"If a whole Piece is purchased, a further reduction will be made."
Address for Patterns, PETER ROBINSON,
Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street, London.

MOURNING FOR FAMILIES,
IN CORRECT TASTE,
can be purchased at PETER ROBINSON'S, of Regent-street, at a great saving in price.

SKIRTS in New Mourning Fabrics, trimmed crape, } 3s. to 5s.
SILK SKIRTS, for Afternoon or Dinner Dress, elegantly trimmed, } 5s. to 10s.
MANTLES in the newest shapes, handsomely trimmed, } 3s. to 9s.
BONNETS, in beautiful variety, } 1s. to 2s.
WIDOWS' CAPS in various new styles.

The Bodies to the Skirts can be completed, if necessary, in a few hours' notice, either by the French or the English Dressmaker.
Peter Robinson's Family Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street, W.

URGENT MOURNING.
"ON RECEIPT OF LETTER or TELEGRAM,"
MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England on approval—no matter the distance—without extra charge, if required.
PETER ROBINSON'S GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 256, Regent-street, London.

SPRING.
BLACK GRENADINES for Demi-Toilette
and for Promenade, New and Improved Makes, very strong and serviceable, from 10d. to 3s. 6d. per yard.
Write for Patterns to PETER ROBINSON,
Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street, London.

FOR EARLY SPRING DRESSES.
FINE FRENCH POPLINES
in two widths—26 inches wide, 1s. 2d. a yard,
28 inches wide, 1s. 4d. a yard.
No article can be procured that will wear better or keep its colour longer, and being all wool, hangs gracefully and does not crease.
A card of New Colours sent post-free.
HENRY GLAVE,
534 to 537, New Oxford-street.

CHEAP BLACK SILKS.
HENRY GLAVE, of
534 to 537, New Oxford-street,
is now offering for sale
Rich Black Lyons Glacé,
Black Gros de Suez,
Black Cashmere de Soie,
and Black Gros Royale,
all much under value.
Also, 1000 yards the Richest Black Silk Repp, full 30 in. wide, at 2s. 11d. a yard; worth 4s. 6d. Patterns free.
Henry Glave,
534 to 537, New Oxford-street, W.C.

READY-MADE DRESSES, at moderate
Prices.—A pretty Persian Cord Dress, handsomely trimmed skirt and tunic, 9d., all colours.
Fine French Poplin Dress, elegantly trimmed, either with the same shade or as most fashionable, with a lighter or darker shade of same colour, 25s. 6d. each.
French Poplin Dress, in a variety of most novel and fashionable styles, all trimming, &c. bound with rich satin, 35s. to 39s. (this quality of dress is requested by the most superior descriptions from Worth's, Pingat's, and other noted Paris houses, at most moderate prices).
NEW COSTUMES IN MIXED FABRICS.
French Lawns, Batistes, Piques, &c., in endless variety, from 1 guinea to 5s. 6d. each. Combs, 2s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d., 10s., 15s., 20s. each. Pamphlets upon application. Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C.
The two last can be made in French Satin Cloth, if preferred, at the same prices.
T. C. BROOKS and CO., 145, 147, and 149, High-street, Borough.
Patterns of Materials and descriptions of styles post-free.

FRENCH POPLIN DE LAINES.—All
fine wool, choice shades, 1s. 3d. the yard.—T. C. BROOKS and CO., 145, 147, and 149, High-street, Borough.—Patterns post-free.

SKETCHES of COSTUMES and
MILLINERY post-free.
GASK and GASK (late Grant and Gask)
have greatly enlarged their costume-rooms, and are now making a grand display of the latest novelties.
New styles in BLACK and COLOURED SILK COSTUMES, 5s. to 8s. 6d. complete up to the richest and most superb descriptions from Worth's, Pingat's, and other noted Paris houses, at most moderate prices.

SILKS and SATINS of the Richest
description, for COURT TRAINS and DINNER DRESSES. Also large purchases, under value, of Coloured GROS GRAIN SILKS, at 4s. 3d., 5s. 6d., 6s. 9d., and 8s. 3d. per yard.
FRENCH CORDED SILKS, 4s. 6d. per yard.
BLACK CACHEMIRE SILKS.
The wear guaranteed, 3s. to 7s. 6d. Full Dress of 14 yards.
LYONS SILK POPLINS, 3s. for 14 yards.
FANCY SILKS, 2s. 3d. to 24s. Full Dress.
Patterns free.
GASK and GASK, 58 to 62, Oxford-street; 3 to 5, Wells-street.

NEW DRESS FABRICS.—All the Foreign
and English Productions for the Season.
Yokohama Lawns, 10d. per yard; French Batistes 8d.; Lustré Balenois, 14d.; Cretonnes, Dolly Vardens, Danish Alpaca, Lustrines, Piques, Washing Satines, &c.
Patterns free to the country, with Sketches of Costumes, &c.
GASK and GASK,
58 to 62, Oxford-street; 3 to 5, Wells-street, London.

HER MAJESTY'S DRAWING-ROOMS.
NEW SILKS.—SEWELL and CO. have just received from Lyons and Paris a beautiful assortment of the NEW POMPA DOUR BROCADE and CHENE SILKS for COURT TRAINS, &c.; also the new shades in plain-coloured Failles, Pongé de Soies, and Satins, New Fancy Silks for morning wear, from 2s. 3d. the Dress. The new Floral Designs in Foulards for Polonaises, &c.
Black Gros Grains and Failles, an extensive stock at last year's low prices. N.B.—600 Mètre Antique Dresses, in every new shade of colour, 4s. to 54s.
Compton House, Frith-street, Soho-square, W.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
SEWELL and CO.'S first Spring delivery of MIXED FABRICS for Costumes and Dresses—
Diagonal Cretonnes, Alpaca, Tamative Satin Bayes, Mohair Brillantes, Silk-Faced Balenois, Chamberlins, Musina, Mokado Poplinettes.

These New Goods are now on Sale, and the prices vary from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per yard.—Patterns free.
Compton House, Frith-street, Soho-square, W.

IRISH POPLINS, of extra superior quality.
FRY and FIELDING, by special appointment the Queen's Irish Poplin Manufacturers, Alexandra House, Dublin. Patterns post-free. A Single Dress forwarded carriage paid.

WOOLLEN CLOTHS of every
description, suitable for Gentlemen's and Youths' Clothing, Knickerbocker Suits, Ladies' Jackets and Mantles, at very moderate prices.
CHARLES MEEKING and CO., Woollen Warehouse, 111 and 112, Hatton-garden, London.

SILK JACKETS
and MANTLES,
from 1 guinea to 10s.
FREDERICK GORRINGE.

CASHMERE POLONAISES.
Many Novelties.
FREDERICK GORRINGE,
51, 53, 55, 57, 59, Buckingham Palace-road, Piccadilly.

COSTUMES and DRESSES
in SILK,
and every fashionable and useful Material.
FREDERICK GORRINGE.

BALL and DINNER DRESSES, in
Tulle, Tarlatan, Muslin, and Grenadine.
FREDERICK GORRINGE,
51, 53, 55, 57, 59, Buckingham Palace-road, Piccadilly.

BLACK SILKS.
Plain and fancy coloured ditto,
all the new shades for this season.
FREDERICK GORRINGE.

LACE, LENO, and MUSLIN CURTAINS,
HOUSEHOLD LINENS,
and Flax Drapery Goods generally,
at strictly moderate prices.
FREDERICK GORRINGE.

BRUSSELS GLOVES
by the best makers.
One, two, three, and four buttons.
One button, 2s. 6d.; two buttons, 2s. 11d.
FREDERICK GORRINGE.

PARRASOLS.
An immense stock and unusual variety.
FREDERICK GORRINGE,
51, 53, 55, 57, 59, Buckingham-palace-road, Piccadilly.

MADE-UP LACE GOODS.
Always something New.
Quite inexpensive.
FREDERICK GORRINGE.

FLOWERS and FEATHERS.
One of the largest, freshest, and cheapest Stocks
in the Kingdom.
FREDERICK GORRINGE.

LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING
and BABY-LINEN.
Juvenile Dress and Knickerbocker Suits.
FREDERICK GORRINGE.

NOVELTIES in BONNETS.
Fashionable Hats.
FREDERICK GORRINGE,
51, 53, 55, 57, 59, Buckingham Palace-road, Piccadilly,
three doors from Buckingham Palace and Victoria Station.

PRINCESS PIERRE NAPOLEON
BONAPARTE begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry of England that she has OPENED an ESTABLISHMENT for superior and distinguished DRESSMAKING. The latest Fashions and Novelties from Paris. An early inspection invited.
97, New Bond-street, W.

CORSETS MOULDED BY STEAM.
No other Corsets half so good at double the price.
For List of Agents write JOHN SON, LATCHMAN, and CO.,
73 and 74, Wood-street, E.C.

CORSETS MOULDED BY STEAM.
"The Opal," 6s. per Pair; post-free, 6s. 6d.
Agents—D. B. Johnstone, Edgware-road.
M. H. Churchward, Brompton-road.
Goosh Bros., Newington-causeway.
G. Hodgson, Islington.
J. Tomline, Hammersmith.
W. Bizzey, Lewisham.
Frank Potter, Fulham-road.
G. Emery, Commercial-road.
Tobitt Bros., Peckham.

TO MOTHERS and INVALIDS.
ELASTIC BELTS, of very superior make and construction, for debility, corpulency, &c. Directions for self-measurement by post, free. 20s. and 27s. 6d.—ELAM, 196, Oxford-street.

ROUND SHOULDERS, Stopping Habits, &c.,
CURED by wearing Dr. CHANDLER'S CHEST-EXPANDER.
Specially adapted for Children to assist growth and produce a symmetrical figure.—66, Berners-st., W. Illustrations forwarded.

WANTED, Left-off Clothes, Uniforms,
Furniture, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price given. Ladies or Gentlemen waited on by addressing to Mr. or Mrs. G. HYAM, 10, Beck-street, Regent-street, W.; or, Parcels being sent, the utmost value in cash instantly remitted.

COVERINGS for BALD HEADS, the hair
having the appearance of growing on the head, so closely imitating nature as to render detection impossible.—UNWIN and ALBERT, 24, Piccadilly; and 6, Belgrave Mansions, Piccadilly.

SAINSBURY'S
LAVENDER WATER,
NOS. 176, 177, Strand, London, W.C.

GOLDEN HAIR.—ROBARE'S
AUROLINE produces the beautiful Golden Colour so much admired. Warranted not to injure the hair. Price 5s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. of all Perfumers. Wholesale, HOVEDEN and SONS, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C.; London; Pinaud and Meyer, 37, Boulevard de Strasbourg, Paris; 31, Graben, Vienna; 44, Rue des Longs Champs, Brussels; Caswell, Hazard, and Co., Fifth Avenue, Broadway, New York.

HAIR DYE.—BATCHELOR'S
INSTANTANEOUS COLUMBIAN, New York Original Packages, the best in the world, black or brown. The only one that remedies the evil effects of bad dyes. 4s. 6d., 7s., and 14s. of all Perfumers and Chemists.—Wholesale, R. HOVEDEN and SONS, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C.</

NEW MUSIC.

THE EASIEST INSTRUCTION-BOOK EVER WRITTEN.
CHAPPELL'S NURSERY INSTRUCTION-BOOK for the PIANOFORTE, in Familiar Rhymes, with Progressive Melodies. Very easily arranged by E. F. RIMBAULT. Price 2s. 6d.; or, handsomely bound in cloth, gilt edges, &c., 4s. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

FRAISES AU CHAMPAGNE VALSE. Pour Piano. Par JULES KLEIN. "The rage of the season." Price 4s.; postage-free, 2s. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

DAN GODFREY'S NEW WALTZ.
LITTLE NELL.—A New Waltz, by DAN GODFREY (D. M. G. G. G.), on "Little Nell," "Constance," and other favourite melodies, by George Tunley. "This Waltz will be heard at every dance." Price 4s.; postage-free, 2s. Solo or Duo. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

AN ENTIRELY NEW WORK FOR MUSICAL EDUCATION.

MAYNARD'S MUSIC COPY-BOOKS contain a Progressive Course of Instruction in Music, upon a system designed by WALTER MAYNARD. The Music Copy-Books will, it is believed, be equally useful to master and pupil, by relieving the former from the necessity of constantly repeating the same rules, and ensuring the gradual progress of the latter.
Part I. and II. contain **RUDIMENTS OF MUSIC**. Part III. contains **INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PIANOFORTE**. Part IV. and V. contain **THE RUDIMENTS OF HARMONY**. Part VI. contains **INSTRUCTIONS IN VOCALISATION, PART-SINGING, AND SINGING AT SIGHT**.
Price Sixpence each; post-free for 7 stamps. "The system is of manifest value."—Daily Telegraph.
"An admirable idea is developed in the copy-books, calculated to give immense assistance to young beginners, whether pianists, vocalists, or students of the science of harmony."—News of the World.—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

HEARKEN, LADY, TO MY LAY. New Song. Composed for and sung by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, by H. A. RUDALL. Price 4s.; post-free, 2s. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

THE ROBIN AND THE MAIDEN. New Song. Written by J. F. Waller, LL.D.; Music composed by G. OSBORNE. Price 3s.; post-free, 1s. 6d. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

WILLIE'S SHIP. New Song. Sung by Miss Edith Wynne. Composed by BERTHOLD TOURS. Price 3s.; post-free, 1s. 6d. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

GLUCK'S GAVOTTE. Played by Madame BENEDICT. Price 3s.; postage-free, 1s. 6d. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

BERTHOLD TOURS'S NEW PIANOFORTE PIECES.

AU BORD D'UN RUISSEAU. Morceau de Salon. Price 3s. COLOMBINE. Valse brillante. Price 3s. 6d. Post-free on receipt of stamps for half the marked price. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO'S PIANOFORTES on the THREE-YEARS' SYSTEM of HIRE, by which the Instrument becomes the property of the hirer at the end of the term. Every description of Instrument at CHAPPELL and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO'S HARMONIUMS on the THREE-YEARS' SYSTEM of HIRE—All the best of Alexandre's, with great and novel improvements, at CHAPPELL and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO'S ORGAN HARMONIUMS on the THREE-YEARS' SYSTEM—These Instruments have the round tone of the organ without the disadvantage of requiring tuning, with much quicker articulation than the American Organs, and at half the cost, at CHAPPELL and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO'S CHURCH and DRAWING-ROOM ORGANS on the THREE-YEARS' SYSTEM of HIRE, from 16s. per year, at CHAPPELL and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street. Lists on application.

CHAPPELL and CO have now on View the largest Stock in London of Pianofortes, by all the great Makers; of Alexandre Harmoniums, greatly improved; and of Organ Harmoniums. Any of these Instruments can be hired for three years, and, provided each quarterly instalment shall have been regularly paid in advance, the instrument becomes the property of the hirer at the expiration of the third year.

CHAPPELL and CO'S PIANOFORTES from 5s. a year, £2 2s. a quarter, and upwards. Alexandre Harmoniums, 3 stops, at 5s. per annum, £1 6s. 3d. a quarter; and all the better instruments at proportionate rates.

CHAPPELL and CO'S NEW ORGAN HARMONIUMS can also be hired on terms varying according to the number of stops, elegance of case, &c. 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO'S PIANOFORTES for SALE. The Largest Stock in London, by Broadwood, Collard, Erard, Chappell, &c., new and secondhand, at CHAPPELL and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO'S HARMONIUMS for SALE, from 5s. to 100s. Alexandre's, Wholesale Agents. Illustrated Catalogues on application. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

ORGANS, ORGAN HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS, and ALEXANDRE HARMONIUMS, may be compared together, for PURCHASE or HIRE, on the Three Years' system, at CHAPPELL'S, 50, New Bond-street.

ORGANS for DRAWING-ROOM or CHURCHES, from 45s. to 250s. for SALE or HIRE on the Three-Years' System, at CHAPPELL'S, 50, New Bond-street.

RECOMMENDED BY ALL THE PROFESSORS.
THE DIGITORIUM (a small Dumb Piano).—This remarkable invention materially assists any person to play and become perfect on the Pianoforte, Organ, or Harmonium, by strength in and rendering the fingers independent, in an incredibly short time; and can now be had (price 15s.; or, with ivory keys, 18s.), of the Sole Manufacturers, CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

NOTICE.—ALL MUSIC AT HALF PRICE. The best Editions sent post-free, bound works excepted. Stamps or post-office order in advance. Lists free on application. HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

NEW CHRISTY SONGS for 1872. Sung Nightly at St. James's Hall. Fairy Glen. All like faded flowers have gone. Pretty pet bird in his cage. Ettie, hear the blue bird sing. Treat like a spirit's sigh. Dressed in a Dolly Varden. Waiting at the well. 18 stamps each.—HOPWOOD and CREW.

NEW WALTZES for 1872. Played by Coote and Timney's Band. LITTLE COQUETTE VALSE. SNOWDROPS VALSE. NEW BULESQUE. The above Waltzes, by COOTE, are superbly illustrated. Solo, 24 stamps each; Duet, 30 stamps. HOPWOOD and CREW.

NEW GALOPS for 1872. DOLLY VARDEN. JUST OUT. TRUMPETERS. INVITATION. Solo, 18 stamps each; Duet, 30. HOPWOOD and CREW.

NEW QUADRILLES for 1872. THE TROOPERS. MASQUERADE LANCERS. SONGS OF THE NIGHT. PRETTY KITTY. Solo, 24 stamps each; Duet, 30 stamps. HOPWOOD and CREW.

NEW COMIC SONGS for 1872. MOTHER SAYS I MUSN'T. COCK-A-DOODLE-DO. I FANCY I'VE SEEN YOU. GYMNASTIC WIFE. REFORM. ON THE PARADE. BOLD FISHERMAN. 18 stamps each.—HOPWOOD and CREW.

NEW MUSIC.

BOOSEY and CO'S NEW SONGS.

ONCE AGAIN. By ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Sung by Mr. Sims Reeves everywhere with unparalleled success. "It is in every respect a gem, and will take its place among the best of modern lyrics."—Sunday Times. "In sentiment, melody, and general treatment, it belongs to the cream of its order."—Musical World.—BOOSEY and Co., Holles-street.

GOLDEN DAYS. By ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Will be sung by Madame Patey at Mr. Sims Reeves's Benefit, April 22. "The elegance and refinement of this song will undoubtedly cause it to become popular."—Era. Price 4s. BOOSEY and Co., Holles-street.

THE CROSS ROADS. By HENRIETTE. Composer of "Always Alone" and "The King and I." This popular Romance has been sung by Miss Edith Wynne with great success at the Ballad Concerts. "An extremely pretty song."—Era. "This composer is coming into notice, and deservedly so; her compositions being thoughtful as well as melodious."—News of the World.—BOOSEY and Co., Holles-street, and all Musicians.

LADY, LOOK DOWN BELOW. The celebrated Serenade from Offenbach's "Genevieve de Brabant." Scored twice every evening at the Philharmonic Theatre. To be had for Two Voices, or as a Song. Price 4s. Also, new editions of the popular buff songs from "Genevieve," "A Cup of Tea" (a temperance satire), and the Gendarmes' Song. Price 4s. each.—BOOSEY and Co., Holles-street.

NONE BUT I CAN SAY. New Ballad. By ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Composed expressly for and sung by Miss d'Anka at the Court Theatre. Price 4s. BOOSEY and Co., Holles-street.

GUNGL'S WALTZES in BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET. No. 155. Six sets complete, price 1s. Ideal und Leben Waltz. Immortellen Waltz. Dream of the Ocean Waltz. Wiedersehen Waltz. Zephyr Waltz. Peterhoff Waltz.

COOTE'S GENEVIEVE QUADRILLE. "A capital set: lively, tuneful, and well marked."—Era. COOTE'S GENEVIEVE WALTZ. COOTE'S GENEVIEVE GALOP. Price 4s.—BOOSEY and Co.

KUHE'S GENEVIEVE.—Brilliant Fantasia on Offenbach's celebrated Opera, "Genevieve de Brabant." For Pianoforte. Price 4s.—BOOSEY and Co., Holles-street.

MADAME SAINTON-DOLBY'S TUTOR FOR ENGLISH SINGERS (Ladies). In Three Parts, price 5s. each; or, complete, price 12s. 6d.
PART I.—Consists of a Short Treatise on the Formation, Production, and Cultivation of the Voice; with numerous Scales and Exercises. 60 pages. Price 3s.
PART II.—Treats of Expression, Style, Taste, &c.; with Progressive Exercises for their Application. 80 pages. Price 3s.
PART III.—Contains 18 Songs selected from well-known Oratorios, as well as Ballads, Ancient and Modern, with Remarks on the Correct Manner of Interpreting each of them. 60 pages. Price 5s.
London: BOOSEY and Co., Holles-street.

THE OPERAS.—THE ROYAL EDITION OF OPERAS forms the most complete handbooks for the theatre, rendering libretti unnecessary. They contain the whole of the Music, and the words in Italian and English. All the principal Operas are now ready, price 2s. 6d. paper, or 4s. cloth, gilt edges.—BOOSEY and Co., Holles-street. To be had also of Chappell and Mitchell, Bond-street; Cramer, Regent-street; Stride, Bow-street; and Hays, Royal Exchange-buildings.

LA FAVORITA.—The Royal Edition. This day. Price 2s. 6d. paper; 4s. cloth.—BOOSEY and Co.

RICHARD WAGNER'S LOHENGRIN. Royal Edition, with English, Italian, and German Words, will be ready June 1.—BOOSEY and Co.

MIDLE. MARIMON'S New Song, LA FARFALLA, with Italian and French Words. Composed by AD MATON. 4s.—CRAMER, WOOD, and Co., 201, Regent-street.

VIRGINIA GABRIEL'S Song, RAINDROPS. 4s.—"The melody is elegant and fresh. Indeed, it is one of the most graceful this clever composer has written."—Illustrated Review. Also, as a Pianoforte Solo, 3s. CRAMER, WOOD, and Co., 201, Regent-street, W.

VIRGINIA GABRIEL'S Song, THOUGHTS. 4s.—"Evident thought and dramatic power. The passage 'quasi parlante,' with its 'tremolo' accompaniment, makes it picturesque and effective. The melody is broad, and the pianoforte part is varied with much skill and good taste."—Illustrated Review. CRAMER, WOOD, and Co., 201, Regent-street, W.

VIRGINIA GABRIEL'S SONG, THE CHOICE. 4s. A sparkling Song. A bold and pretty figure of melody forms the symphony, and arrests the listener's attention with its piquancy and elegance. "The Song will, no doubt, be popular."—CRAMER, WOOD, and Co., 201, Regent-street, W.

VIRGINIA GABRIEL'S LAST SONG, SPIRIT LOVE. 4s. CRAMER, WOOD, and Co., 201, Regent-street, W.

GOOD NEW BARITONE SONGS. The Trooper (sung by Mr. Maybrick). Plumpton 4s. The Young Mountaineer (sung by Mr. Whitley). 4s. Oh, Give Me Back the Golden Days (sung by Mr. Whitley). 4s. Scornia 4s. The Reindeer Bella. H. Smart. 4s. I Said to My Love. Scornia 4s. CRAMER, WOOD, and Co., 201, Regent-street, W.

MARRIOTT'S NEW DANCE MUSIC. Ivanhoe (with portrait of Miss Nelson). Waltz. 4s. Jeannette. (Illustrated). Mazurka. 4s. Leap for Life. (Illustrated). Galop. 4s. Miss or Mrs. P. (Illustrated). Polka. Song will, no doubt, be popular. CRAMER, WOOD, and Co., 201, Regent-street, W.

GODFREY'S NEW DANCE MUSIC. Ye Merrie Old Times. 4s. Lancers 4s. Neck and Neck. 4s. Galop 4s. Minna. 4s. Waltz 4s. Mildred. 4s. Waltz 4s. Wind Up. 4s. Galop 4s. All the above are illustrated. CRAMER, WOOD, and Co., 201, Regent-street, W.

BLANCHE (Redowa). By J. M. BALL. 4s. Played nightly at Prince of Wales's Theatre. CRAMER, WOOD, and Co., 201, Regent-street, W.

MUSIC.—CRAMER, WOOD, and CO. have the largest and most varied Collection of Music, by all the different London and Paris publishers, which they supply at half price. Orders from the country are sent post-free if accompanied by a remittance. CRAMER, WOOD, and Co., 201, Regent-street, W.

CRAMERS' THREE-YEARS' SYSTEM of HIRE for PIANOFORTES, Harps, Harmoniums, American Organs, Church, Cabinet, and Chamber Organs. Cramers are the originators of this easy method of obtaining pianofortes, &c.; and, although it has been partially adopted by other firms, it is carried out the utterly only by themselves at their Pianoforte Galleries in London and Brighton. Cramers, Regent-street, W.

CRAMERS' SHORT GRANDS, 6 ft. long, trichord throughout, are now produced in remarkably fine walnut inlaid with tulip-wood. They are also embellished, with gold lines on the top and sides. The prices of these unique Instruments are the same as the ordinary semi-grand. Cramers, Regent-street, W.

CRAMERS' BOUDOIR OBLIQUE, 50 gs., of which the leading Musical Journal writes:—"The best 50-guinea Oblique ever produced."—Orchestra. Cramers, Regent-street, W.

CRAMERS' "MIGNON" (REGISTERED) PIANOFORTE, 40 gs., in Rosewood or Walnut. A very remarkable instrument. In size it is between the Pianette and the Cottage. It has check action, steel bridge, and brass stands, with a power and brilliancy of tone hitherto unattained by any ordinary upright instrument. Cramers, Regent-street, W.

CRAMERS' CABINET ORGAN, with four stops, containing 156 pipes, beautiful design, with diaphanous front pipes, 6 ft. high, 3 ft. wide, and 3 ft. deep. Price, in dark-stained Pine, 65 gs.; in Black Walnut, 70 gs.; in Oak, 80 gs.; and in dark Mahogany, 85 gs. With two manuals, seven stops, and pedals, containing 200 pipes, same dimensions as above. Price in Stained Pine, 95 gs.; Black Walnut, 100 gs.; Oak, 105 gs.; Dark Mahogany, 110 gs. Cramers, Regent-street, W.

CRAMERS' PATENT AMERICAN ORGANS. Prices, from £12 to £125. Cramers, the sole Manufacturers in England, have invented and patented a new reed-valve, which imparts a rapidity of articulation equal to that produced by the percussive action of the harmonium. Their reed-valve, a new invention, largely increases the tone as compared with the ordinary Bourdon stop, while it has a surprising roundness in its quality. A new octave coupler has also been invented, which acts without adding to the weight of the touch. The vox humana stop has likewise been improved. Their improvements, Cramers' American Organs possess a peculiarly agreeable and mellow quality of tone, which distinguishes them above all kindred instruments.—Cramers' Harmonium Gallery, 201, Regent-street, W.

CRAMERS' HARMONIUMS.—CRAMERS, having engaged many of the best hands recently employed in the principal Paris factories, have greatly extended their manufactory. They make every kind of the ordinary Harmoniums, and supply any that may be required of special design. The keys of all Cramers' Harmoniums, even of the cheapest descriptions, are of ivory, instead of inferior bone, as used in the low-price imported instruments. Cramers' Harmoniums have all the ordinary improvements, as well as several inventions introduced only by themselves, rendering the instrument more effective and complete than it has hitherto been. Prices—Four octaves, 5 gs.; five octaves, 6 gs. One stop, 8 gs.; five stops, 12 gs.; eight stops, 15 gs.; twelve stops, 24 gs.; sixteen stops, 28 gs.; seventeen stops, 34 gs.; nineteen stops (church model), 50 gs.; twenty-four stops (two manuals), 57s. Harmonium Gallery, 199 and 201, Regent-street, W.

BOOSEY and CO'S PIANOFORTES, 19 gs., 26 gs., and 45 gs. Excellent Instruments for touch, tone, and durability. Also Pianofortes by Erard, Broadwood, and others. For Hire or on the Three-Years' System. Indian Model Pianoforte, 21 gs. to 99 gs.—24, Holles-street, W.

PIANOFORTES for HIRE and for SALE, from 25s. upwards.—JOHN BROADWOOD and SONS, 33, Great Pulteney-street, Golden-square, W. Manufactory, 24, Horseferry-road, Westminster.

MUSICAL BOX DEPOT for NICOLE FRERES' celebrated Instruments. A very choice selection of Boxes, playing the most popular Airs. Lists of Tunes and Prices gratis and post-free.—11 and 12, Cornhill, London.

MACHINE-MADE JEWELLERY, IN 18-CARAT GOLD. SPECIAL ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS.

Quality of Gold guaranteed on the invoice. Each article marked in plain figures. Illustrated Catalogue and Price-List post-free for two stamps. Mr. STREETER, 37, Conduit-street, Bond-street, W.

PLATE—GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE. Limited, Manufacturing Silversmiths, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London (opposite the Bank). The best wrought SILVER SPOONS and FORKS, fiddle pattern, 7s. 6d. per ounce; Queen's pattern, 7s. 6d. per ounce. Many other patterns, plain and ornamented.

Fiddle Pattern	Or.	S.	d.	Queen's Pattern	Or.	S.	d.
12 Table Spoons	30	11	0	12 Table Spoons	40	15	0
12 Dessert Forks	20	7	6	12 Dessert Forks	25	9	7
12 Table Forks	30	11	0	12 Table Forks	40	15	0
12 Dessert Forks	20	7	6	12 Dessert Forks	25	9	7
2 Gravy Spoons	10	3	12	2 Gravy Spoons	12	4	10
1 Soup Ladle	10	3	12	1 Soup Ladle	11	4	2
1 Sauce Ditto	10	3	12	1 Sauce Ditto	11	4	2
4 Salt Spoons (gilt)	1	0	0	4 Salt Spoons (gilt)	2	6	0
2 Tea Spoons	10	3	12	2 Tea Spoons	14	5	10
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	10	15	0	1 Pair Sugar Tongs	15	1	0

A Pamphlet, illustrated with 300 Engravings, containing the prices of Tea and Coffee Services, and other articles required in furnishing, gratis and post-free on application.
For the use of committees, a work has been published, with large lithographic drawings of plate kept ready for presentation.

GASELIERS, in Crystal, Glass, Ormoulu, or Bronze; Medieval Fittings, &c. A large assortment always on hand. Every article marked with plain figures. D. HULET and CO., Manufacturers, 55 and 56, High Holborn.

PATENT ENAMEL PAPERHANGINGS. These beautiful Papers, admitted unequalled by anything hitherto used, can now be supplied in any quantity. OWEN and CO., 115 and 117, New Bond-street, W.

PURE WATER.—The Last Improvement. "There is a great difference in the quality of filters; it is, therefore, well to know that by far the most extensive filter-maker in England is Mr. LEBROUX, of Temple Bar, whose CHAMBER FILTERS stand pre-eminent. His distillers are especially ingenious."—Medical Journal.

THE ARCHIMEDEAN LAWN MOWER is the only machine that cuts long or wet grass. Warranted to give satisfaction. Delivered carriage free to all stations. Prices and Testimonials post-free on application.

THE ARCHIMEDEAN LAWN MOWER is "the quickest, most simple, and most efficient Mower ever used."—Gardener's Chronicle.

16-inch, suitable for Small Lawns	..	£3 0 0
12 " " a Lady or Boy	..	4 0 0
14 " " a Man	..	5 0 0
16 " " a Man (On Level Lawns)	6 0 0	

Delivered free to all stations.

THE ARCHIMEDEAN LAWN MOWER. WILLIAMS and CO. (Limited) Manufacturers and Patentees 1, City-road, London, Selling Agents, JOHN G. ROLLINS, Old Swan Wharf, Thames-street, London.
WALTER GARRISON and SONS, Le Belle Sauvage-yard, Ludgate-hill; and 21, Bachelor's-walk, Dublin.
Testimonials and full particulars sent post-free.

COLT'S NEW BREECH-LOADING, LARGE BORE DERINGER PISTOL can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Shoots accurately and with great force. Price 30s., or £3 the pair.—Address Colt's Firearm Company, 14, Pall-mall, London.

GROVER and BAKER'S DOUBLE-LOCK and ELASTIC-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES, long acknowledged as THE BEST, are now also THE CHEAPEST. THE NEW HAND-MACHINE, at 44 lbs., is a marvel of simplicity and efficiency. GROVER and BAKER, 150, Regent-street, London, W.; 59, Bold-street, Liverpool; and 101, Sausage-hall-street, Glasgow. Every Machine guaranteed. Instructions gratis. Illustrated Prospectus and Samples of Work sent post-free.

J. and P. COATS' BEST SOFT SEWING-COTTON, SIX CORD, Every size from 10 to 100 inclusive.

J. and P. COATS' SIX-CORD COTTON is suitable for any sewing-machine.

J. and P. COATS' EXTRA GLACE COTTON for Hand or Machine Sewing.

J. and P. COATS' CROCHET or TATTLING COTTON, in Skeins, is unsurpassed in quality.—Ferguslie Works, Paisley.

J. and P. COATS' WHOLESALE AGENTS. W. Gilmore, 90, Wood-street, Chesapeake, London. Messrs P. Hutton and Co., The Temple, Dale-street, Liverpool. Walter Gow, 39, Spring-gardens, Manchester. Ernest Goodchance, 80, Boulevard de Sébastopol, Paris.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE.

PULVERMACH'S PATENT GALVANIC CHAIN-BANDS, BELTS, AND POCKET BATTERIES have rendered ELECTRICITY PERFECTLY SELF-APPLICABLE in a mild continuous form, and EXTREMELY EFFICACIOUS, without shock or unpleasant sensation. They SPEEDILY SOOTHE the agonising pains, reanimate torpid limbs, revive the sluggish functions of life, and impart renewed energy and vitality to constitutions enfeebled by whatever causes. The daily-increasing number of cures effected by PULVERMACH'S MEDICO-GALVANIC SYSTEM is so extensive and varied that it forcibly points to this invention as the embryo of a universal remedy.
Amongst many others, the following TESTIMONY, signed by the title of the MEDICAL FACULTY, has been received:—
"We, the undersigned, have much pleasure in testifying that Mr. J. L. PULVERMACH'S recent improvements in his Voltaic Batteries and Galvanic Appliances for Medical Purposes are of great importance to Scientific Medicine, and that he is entitled to the consideration and support of every one disposed to further the advancement of real and useful progress."
"Dated this 9th day of March, 1866."
"CHARLES LOOCK, Bart., M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P.
"WM. FERGUSON, Bart., F.R.S.
"EDWARD H. SIEVEKING, M.D., M.R.C.P.
"HENRY HOLLAND, Bart., M.D., F.R.S.
"J. RAYALD MARTIN, Esq., F.R.C.S.
And Dr. C. HANDELFELD JONES, F.R.C.P. and F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, under date March 10, 1866, in a similar Testimonial as above, states:—"I am satisfied that he is an honest, earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think that he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and from scientific men."

Also recommended by—
Sir DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D., LL.D.
T. H. TANNER, M.D., F.L.Soc., &c.
J. RUSSELL REYNOLDS, M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P.
C. B. RADCLIFFE, M.D., F.R.C.S.
A. CLARK, M.D., F.R.C.P., Physician to the London Hospital.
&c., &c., &c.

PULVERMACH'S MEDICO-GALVANIC CHAINS are exceedingly effective, without the aid of medicine, restriction of diet, or the least derangement of the patient's habits and daily occupations, in the following maladies:—
Rheumatism. Tic Doloréux. Sluggish Circulation.
Gout. Indigestion. Urinary Disorders.
Sciatica. Deafness. Paralysis.
Lumbago. Spasms. Epilepsy.
Neuralgia. Indigestion or Loss of Appetite. Nervous Debility.
Head & Tooth ache. Constipation. Functional Disorders.
Liver Complaints. Cramp. &c., &c., &c.
The effect of the application of PULVERMACH'S CHAINS in any of the above disorders is immediately perceptible—the relief of pain generally instantaneous.

PRICE LIST of PULVERMACH'S GALVANIC CHAIN BANDS, BELTS, and FLEXIBLE BATTERIES.
A. NARROW CHAIN-BANDS for Sciatica, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Gouty Pains, Chronic Rheumatism, Local Paralysis, Cramp in the Extremities, according to Electric Power, 18s., 22s., 40s., and upwards.
B. BROAD CHAIN-BANDS or BELTS for Lumbago, Indigestion or Loss of Appetite, Nervous Complaints, &c., wearable as a belt. 22s. to 40s. and 55s.
C. BROAD CHAIN-BANDS for Nervous Deafness, Head, Tooth, and Face Ache, and Noises in the Head. 22s. and upwards.
D. BROAD CHAINS for Loss of Voice and other Affections of the Throat, Asthma, Spinal Complaints. 10s. 6d., 18s., 22s., and 40s.
E. BROAD CHAIN-BANDS for Writers' Cramp, Trembling, Nervousness, &c. 22s. to 30s., 40s., and 60s.
F. COMBINED BANDS for General Debility, Central Paralysis, Epilepsy, and Functional Disorders. 50s. to 60s.
Complete Set, with Volta-Electric Belts, for restoring Vital Power. 55s.
A Test sent, gratis, on loan for a week, if required.

PULVERMACH'S PAMPHLET, "Galvanism, or Nature's Chief Restorer of Impaired Vital Energy." An enlarged edition of this book, just published, containing the daily growing documentary evidence (medical and private) in support of the pre-eminent efficacy of Pulvermacher's Medico-Galvanic System, and its great importance to scientific medicine, as verified by the numerous extracts from leading scientific works—viz., Dr. Pereira's "Materia Medica," 4th Edition; Dr. Tanner's "Practice of Medicine," 8th Edition; and Dr. Handfield Jones on "Nervous and Functional Disorders," &c., sent post-free on application to the Sole Inventor and Patentee—
J. L. PULVERMACH,
Galvanic Establishment, 168, Regent-street, London, W.

DR. DE JONGH'S (Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium) **LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL.**

The true test of excellence, practical experience during the last twenty years in all parts of the world, has conclusively proved **DR. DE JONGH'S OIL** to be

THE ONLY COD-LIVER OIL which is ABSOLUTELY PURE, and which possesses in their full strength ALL THE PRECIOUS CURATIVE PROPERTIES of this inestimable remedy.

DR. DE JONGH'S COD-LIVER OIL has therefore obtained in all countries the ONLY REWARDS which really indicate the superior merits of a medicine—namely, the special recommendation of the most distinguished members of the Faculty, and a public appreciation alike without precedent and without parallel.

As the Remedy for CONSUMPTION and DISEASES OF THE CHEST, **DR. DE JONGH'S COD-LIVER OIL** stands pre-eminent.

As the Restorative in GENERAL DEBILITY, **DR. DE JONGH'S COD-LIVER OIL** has no equal.

As the Tonic for WEAK CHILDREN, **DR. DE JONGH'S COD-LIVER OIL** is unrivalled.

The following few select opinions